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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 142 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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Stafford Cripps To Replace Amery?

Free Fr. General Wounded

Arm Broken By Bomb-Splinter In Syrian Campaign

LONDON, June 15.

Gen. Delhomme was wounded from bombs dropped from a plane bearing tricolour markings, according to an Independent French News Agency message from Damascus.

The Free French headquarters in London announce that Gen. Delhomme has been wounded on the Syrian front. His arm was broken by a bomb splinter during the bombing of a road by aircraft marked with tri-colour markings. He was operated in a field ambulance but continued working from his bed with his staff. He returned to his headquarters after only one day's rest.

EX-GOVERNOR OF JIBUTI

Gen. Delhomme is leading the Free French forces advancing in Syria. He was formerly Governor of Jibuti and was one of first French army chiefs openly to defy the Armistice with Germany. One of France's youngest generals he is very popular in East Africa. At the time of the French collapse he commanded French and British forces in Somaliland under Gen. Wavell. He was in the liner "Empress of Britain", when she was bombed and sunk by German aircraft 150 miles off the Irish coast

ANKARA: The French Gen. Delhomme arrived from Syria "en route" to Istanbul.

SOVIET 'BLITZ' MANOEUVRES

LONDON, June 15.

Extensive manoeuvres, including parachute and tank exercises are at present taking place in various parts of the Soviet Union, says the Swiss Radio.

Among the places where the manoeuvres are being held, the Moscow District, the Kiev Military Command and the Urals are mentioned.—Reuter.

BR. AMBASSADOR MEETS SARAJOGLU

LONDON, June 15.

The British Ambassador, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, had an hour-long interview with the Foreign Minister M. Sarajoglu at which it is thought the Russian situation may have been among the questions discussed.—Reuter.

PETAIN TO BROADCAST ON TUESDAY

VICHY, June 15.

Marshal Petain will broadcast on Tuesday on the first anniversary of his assumption of power and the request for an Armistice. —Reuter.

PLAN TO AVERT STRIKES

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The Labour Division of the United States Government's Office of Reproduction and Management to-day submitted to 55 Atlantic coast shipyards a proposal for a two-year agreement designe to stabilise employment and avert strikes.—Reuter.

500 BOMBERS PER-MONTH PROGRAMME

WASHINGTON, June 14.

One thousand million dollars is to be provided by the Federal Loan Administration to build factories for the 500 bombers per month programme.

This action is being taken by Mr. Jesse Jones the Federal Loan Administrator under his new Defence Spending Powers.—Reuter.

TOKYO INSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE DELEGATE IN BATAVIA

TOKYO, June 15.

Instructions to Kenkichi Yoshizawa, head of the Japanese Trade Delegation now in Batavia were despatched this (Saturday) afternoon it is officially announced.

This follows the reply of the "Dutch Indies" rejecting the Japanese proposals.—Reuter.

Sidon Falls To British Troops

CONTACT WITH VICHY FORCES

Free French Entry Into Damascus Expected Shortly

LONDON, June 15.

The British have taken Sidon according to a Vichy Communique quoted by the official German News Agency.–

It is officially announced that the Allied Forces are now in contact along the whole front with Vichy troops, additional penetration having been made in the centre of the Allied Axis of advance.

The Free French headquarters in London state that the entry into Damascus of the Free French Forces may be expected shortly. —Reuter

Left Column On Outskirts Of Sidon

CAIRO, June 15.

While endeavouring to avoid unnecessary bloodshed the Allies' thrust into Syria continues to make steady progress. The left column is on the outskirts of Sidon. Slightly eastward the column which occupied Merj Ayoum is pushing up the Litani Valley, running north and south eastward of the coastal range. Although heading in the general direction of Zahle and Fayak it still has a good way to go to reach these towns and is reported to have been held up by a demolished bridge.

Eastward again, the column which took Kinra and the column which occupied Esra are pushing northward and with the French evacuation of Kiswe, the plain of Damascus lies open to them.

The Terrain over which the Allies are advancing varies like a Scottish border country with tiers of hills and rolling downs dominated by the peak of Mount Hermon, to which all hills and ranges gradually rise.

Further east Allied Forces are operating in difficult lava country, where the French were so badly mauled by Djebel Druse tribesmen in 1925.

Germans In Action In Syria

The German radio made the first reference to German action in Syria, when it stated that a bombing attack was made on a British naval formation off Beirut.

Allied Control In Syria

LONDON, June 15.

The Allied forces now control square miles of Syria, excluding wide areas of the Eastern Desert covered by patrols, states an authoritative Jerusalem radio commentator.

Marchants in Lebanon and Syria are now being granted permits by the British authorities to enter Palestine and purchase petrol anywhere in the country, and they are also allowed to export to Allied occupied areas in Syria wheat, flour, rice, sugar, coffee and kerosene.

Plea For More Speed In Syrian Campaign

CAIRO, June 15.

Greater speed in the Allied advance in Syria is urged in a leading article in a Syrian-owned Cairo newspaper "Al Mokattam".

"There is one point in the Syrian campaign to which we wish to call attention," says the paper. "Those interested in the success of this campaign fear the consequences of slowness in the Allied advance because they are afraid the Germans might seize the chance to land troops to Syria. German planes are already taking part in the fighting and since Gen. Dentz intends to resist, we consider he must be met with the necessary firmness. This is what we feel and what many other Oriental circles feel."—Reuter.

ITALIAN & GERMAN COLONISTS FLOOD INTO ISTANBUL

LONDON, June 14.

Members of the Italian and German colonies in Syria together with certain Arab agents are flooding into Istanbul, according to the Independent French News Agency's correspondent there

Travellers arriving from Beirut, he says, state that the members of the Italian Armistice Commission packed their bags as soon as the first news of the entry of the Allied troops into Syria became known at 07.00 hours on Sunday last and the members of the German Commission followed suit almost at once. The travellers also say that the authorities had called up all French Reservists on Sunday but considering their sympathies to be doubtful demobilised them on Tuesday. Reports of many desertions from the Vichy forces spread at once through Beirut.—Reuter.

Vichy Order To Officials In Syria

VICHY, June 15.

General Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria, has issued a decree ordering all officials to remain at their posts, unless directed otherwise by their superiors, says a Beirut message to the Vichy News Agency. Gendarmes and police are patrolling the streets of Damascus and Beirut at night as a precaution against disorders. Meanwhile, the evacuation of civilians continues. Large numbers have already left Proclamations have been issued in Damascus and Beirut calling on the population to remain calm.—Reuter.

Hope Of Peaceful Settlement?

CAIRO, June 15.

A peaceful settlement of Syrian hostilities is still hoped, for it is authoritatively stated in military circles.—Reuter.

Aerial Support

Continued support is being given by aerial forces in the Syrian advance, says an R.A.F. Middle East Communique, both to ground forces and naval supporting units off the coast. R.A.F. fighters attacked German bombers and escorting fighter aircraft which approach naval forces off Beirut damaging several fighters and one bomber. A number of other hostile aircraft were attacked and damaged near Rayak and Allied bombers attacked hostile troops and motor transport in Mirgi area.

Aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm torpedoed an enemy vessel near Beirut.

Vichy Admits Fall Of Sidon

LONDON, June 15.

The capture of Sidon, the Lebanese port 25 miles south of Beirut, is admitted in to-day's French Army "Communique", says a Vichy telegram to the official German News Agency.—Reuter.

FROM MOSCOW TO INDIA OFFICE

(From Our Correspondent)

London, June 15.

According to "Reynold's News" the next re shuffle in the Cabinet which Mr. Churchill is contemplating, is that Mr. Amery should succeed Mr. Duff Cooper as Minister of Information, although Mr. Amery's successor is not named.

Sir Stafford Cripps' name is associated with India Office. It is stated that Cripps' is not returning to Moscow.

SEVEN INJURED IN RAILWAY ACCIDENT

LUCKNOW, June 15.

Seven people were injured, one seriously, in a train accident which occurred at 12-50 a.m. today on the East Indian Railway when the 14-Down Express and 515 Up Goods Train collided at mile 8-2, outside Kashi Station, (E. I. Rly.), blocking up the down lines.

The engine of the Express and the first and second class carriages close to the engine telescoped. The leading bogey wheels of the front brake van were derailed. The engine of the goods train collided with the Express train and three wagons were also derailed.

One second-class passenger, Mr. M. N. Kar, of Allahabad, was seriously injured, and removed to the Benares Civil Hospital. Three other passengers and also both the firemen and the guard of the Express train were slightly injured.

Single-line working will be introduced by Up-lines at 8 a.m. to-day.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

A Communique issued by the Railway autnorities states:—

"The 14-Down Express and 515-Up Goods train collided at mile 8/2 outside down outer signal, Kashi at 00.50 hours (12.50 a.m. Standard Time) on date blocking both Up and Down lines. The engine of 14-Down and the combined first and second class Delhi-Patna through carriage, next to the engine, telescoped and the leading bogie wheels of the front brake van derailed. The engine of 515-Up and three loaded wagons—8th, 9th and 10th from the engine—also derailed The engine of 14-Down was badly damaged while the engine of 515-Up slightly damaged.

"One second class passenger, Mr. M. N. Kar, son of Mr. A. R Kar of Colonelgunj, Allahabad, was seriously injured and removed to Benares Civil Hospital and his relatives have been advised. Three other passengers, holding third class tickets, namely, B. M Sinha, resident of Raghurajpur, Ramesh Chandra, Resident of Bishanpur, Aligarh, and Ramjiwan of Benares and also both firemen and the guard of the 14-Down, were slightly injured.

"Single line working by the up track was introduced by 8 hours on date in time for the passage of 5-Up Mail, and 17-Up and 13-Up Express were diverted through Moghulsarai. The down main line is expected to be cleared by 18 hours on date. —A P.

OFFICIAL ENQUIRY TO BE HELD

BENARES, June 15.

It is learnt that an official enquiry will be held in Benares on June 18 into the train accident which occurred on the E I. Railway near the Kashi Railway Station on the night of June 14/15. The enquiry will be held by railway officials and a Magistrate of Benares.

Shanmukham For Madras

SIMLA, June 15.

Sir Shanmukham Chetty is leaving Simla on Tuesday, June 17th for Madras "en route" to Coimbatore.—A. P.

Japanese Armada Steaming Southwards

Just A Manoeuvre To Bully Dutch East Indies?

CHUNGKING, June 15.

It is reported that over a hundred Japanese warships are off the Chekiang coast and some are steaming southwards.

Some units of a strong Japanese naval force consisting of over a hundred warships, reported to have concentrated off the Chekiang coast, are stated to be making southwards.

It is suggested here that the presence of the warships may mean some major move by Japan shortly in the Southern Pacific.

The force included a cruiser and an aircraft carrier.

One possibility is that Japan may make a strong display of force with the object of frightening the Netherlands East Indies into making important concessions in connection with the economic negotiations now proceeding in Batavia.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Orders

Freezing Of German & Italian Assets

200 MILLION DOLLARS INVOLVED: TREASURY MACHINERY "ALREADY IN MOTION" TO MEET NATIONAL EMERGENCY

WASHINGTON, June 14

President Roosevelt to-day issued an Executive Order for the immediate freezing of all German and Italian assets in the United States.

At the same time, he has ordered the freezing of the assets of all invaded and occupied countries not covered by previous orders.

A new order states that the action has been taken in view of the National Emergency recently declared by the President. Control measures are to be administered by the Treasury whose machinery is "already in motion".

HEAVY PENALTIES

Freezing of German, Italian and other assets in the United States "in effect brings all financial transactions in which German and Italian interests are involved under the control of Government" it was stated at Whitehouse.

"Heavy are the criminal penalties laid down for persons who fail to comply with them".

President Roosevelt's order is intended, among other purposes, to prevent the use of financial facilities in the United States in ways harmful to American National Defence, to prevent liquidation in the United States of assets looted by duress and conquest and help curb subversive activities in the United States

To assist in implementing the control of Axis assets order is extended to all other countries of continental Europe but provision is made to exempt through the medium of general licences Finland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden the U.S.S.R. and Switzerland

200 MILLION DOLLARS

The latest available figures indicate that the assets directly held by the United States total about 200 million dollars.

One official expressed the belief that other amounts might be held under other names.

CONGRESSMEN MUST QUIT LOCAL BODIES

Punjab P. C. C. Chief's Instructions To Those Elected On Party Ticket

LAHORE, June 15.

Mian Iftikhar-ud-Din, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has issued instructions to all Congress members of the Local Bodies, elected on Congress tickets in the Punjab to resign forthwith.

They have been further advised to send their resignations to the office of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee by June 25. These resignations will be forwarded to the Local Government on June 30.—A. P.

TWO GANDHIS TO MEET

PESHAWAR, June 14.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, it is understood, is planning to visit Wardha to meet Mahatma Gandhi. He is likely to leave Peshawar in the first week of July after finishing the entire camping programme in the province.—A. P.

Bhagwandas's Health

BENARES, June 15.

There is no change in Dr. Bhagwandas's condition.—A. P.

ITALY TO RETALIATE

Reaction To Freezing Of Axis Assets In United States

LONDON, June 15.

Besides at once adopting "effective" retaliatory measures against America, the Italian Government has ordered an immediate census of all United States property in Italy according to the Rome radio's Italian broadcast.

This is evidently Mussolini's response to President Roosevelt's action in ordering freezing all German and Italian assets in United States.—Reuter

Mexico Finds Use For Axis Ships

MEXICO CITY, June 15.

Axis ships seized in Mexican ports will be used on a new steamship service, which is being inaugurated this week between Veracruz and New York. The vessels will call at Tampico (Mexico) and Havana (Cuba).—Reuter.

NAZI REAR-ADMIRAL ON GERMANY'S 'DILEMMA'

LONDON, June 15.

The German Rear-Admiral Luetzow, broadcasting from Germany to North America, complained bitterly of the dilemma in which Germany had been placed by President Roosevelt's naval patrol system. He said that if a German raider was being shadowed by an American warship it could either wait until superior British units came up or it could sink its shadower and escape. In the latter event, said Admiral Luetzow, President Roosevelt would have an "excuse" to bring the United States into war.—Reuter.

TAKING 'BLITZ' OUT OF 'KRIEG'

Britain's Secret Weapon To Smash Hitler's Panzer Menace

LONDON, June 15.

The British Army may soon be equipped with a secret weapon. It is an invention of a Cambridge graduate, who is now an officer in the Royal Engineers. He is 24 and at Cambridge took honours in Mechanical Science two years ago.

The nature of the weapon cannot of course be disclosed, but high officers in the British Army are hopeful that it may prove to be the answer to the German Panzer Division. It is described as "deadly and invisible.—Reuter."

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS

New Appointment For Period Of War

SIMLA, June 15.

The "Associated Press" understands that the Government of India is considering the question of appointing Chief Controller of Imports for the period of war. Government's final decision and the personnel will be announced shortly.—A. P.

Bombs On East Anglia

LONDON, June 15.

On Sunday, a single enemy plane dropped bombs on the coast in East Anglia. The bombs did some damage but no one was seriously injured says the Air Ministry.

R. A. F. Beaufort torpedo-carrying aircraft attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast on Sunday afternoon. A supplyship of about 6,000 tons was hit by a torpedo and probably sunk.

One British plane is missing.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Raid On Benghazi

An Italian High Command Communique states that British planes raided Benghazi and other localities in Cyrenaica.

The Communique also admits the British raid on the island of Rhodes.—Reuter.

JAPANESE RAID CHUNGKING AGAIN

CHUNGKING, June 15.

Twenty-seven Japanese aircraft made heavy bombing attack on Chungking's "lower town" on Sunday afternoon.

Several fires were started along the Yangtse river front.—Reuter.

CREATING BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THAILAND & BRITAIN

BANGKOK, June 14.

"Fantastic and mischievous" is how Thai political quarters characterise a Japanese newspaper report alleging a "British inspired plan to overthrow the present pro-Japanese Thai Cabinet".

It is pointed out here that on the contrary, British authorities in Malaya have recently asked certain prominent Thai exiles in Penang, who are known to be hostile to the present regime in Thailand, to move their residence still further away from the Malay-Thai border.

Political quarters here deplore this attempt to create bad blood between Thailand and Britain as well as China.—Reuter.

BR. DESTROYER MINED & SUNK

LONDON, June 15.

The Admiralty announce that the destroyer "Jersey" was sunk by an enemy mine. The "Jersey" belonged to the Javelin class of destroyers and was of 1,690 tons. She was completed in 1939 and had a normal complement of 183.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Organizers in Bombay for Life business of the New India Assurance Co., Ltd. Liberal terms (allowance and or commission or both) to deserving persons. Please apply in writing to the General Manager, Esplanade Road, Bombay. (5328)

Wanted a competent Accountant capable of handling accounts of a large daily newspaper. Salary not exceeding Rs. 150 R.As. will be preferred. Apply to the "Hindustan Times", New Delhi (5337)

Wanted an experienced First Class Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, who has been in-charge of steam Turbine. Apply with Testimonials to the Box No. 14692, "Bombay Chronicle."

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14650)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director, All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14454)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Government recognised) Trains for Overseer's Certificate Examination conducted by the U. P. Government. Matriculates or S.L.C. passed with Mathematics to apply for admission now. Best result in the Province last year. Apply for Prospectus to the Principal (5037)

Visva-Bharati Santiniketan.—New admissions to College (I.A., I.Sc., B.A.), School (Matriculation), Kala-Bhavana (Fine Arts), Sangit-Bhavana (Music and Dancing) will be open up to the 15th July, 1941. Apply for prospectus with postage stamps worth annas four mentioning the department for which prospectus required. Secretary, Santiniketan, Bengal. (5201)

Government Commercial Classes, (Elphinstone High School, Bombay.) Students prepared for full course for the Government Commercial Diploma Examination and also in single subjects such as Accountancy, Shorthand, Typewriting, etc. Special Class from 6 to 8 p.m. for Matriculates. For particulars apply to the Head Master, Elphinstone High School. (5267)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

The HARGOVANDAS LAKHMICHAND COLLEGE of Commerce Ahmedabad, which is affiliated to the University of Bombay, for the I. Com. & B. Com. examinations reopens on 20th June, 1941 Students wishing to join should apply with an advance of Rs 20/- and may see the Principal between 12 and 3 P.M. in his office in the College building near Navarangpara, Ellisbridge. Limited Hostel accommodation is also available for which a separate application with a deposit of Rs. 5 is necessary.

PRINCIPAL

5301

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for reconditioning of scrap white metal No. 4 available at the Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel. Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheques, postal orders or postage stamps will not be accepted. Samples of the scrap to be reconditioned not exceeding 5 lbs. each, can be purchased for test purposes from the District Controller of Stores, Mechanical Stores Depot, Parel, at the rate of Rs. 112|- per cwt. Closing date 4-7-1941 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

5319

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department Reserve Bank Building, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of cotton grey yarn of counts 2s, 6s, 10s, 2/20s. Tender form No. SY|BX 1362 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 3|- per set. Due date of submission of tender by 12 noon on 21-6-41.

5340

G. I. P. RAILWAY Rate Circulars

A NEW RATE CIRCULAR viz. Local Rate Advice No. 6 (Coaching and Goods) has been issued.

Particulars may be obtained from the Chief Traffic Manager, Bombay, or Stations.

5329

174. BOOKS

Finance and Commercial. Here is the right way to make Tons of money. Problem solved by Astrology system for complete 6 months report of forward business. Book Price Rs. 15. Jupitar, 456, Kalbadevi Road. Phone 31203 or 231, Hornby Road, Phone 31809, Bombay. (14705)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk and woollen goods. Monthly income surely Rs. 50|- to Rs. 200|-. Ask for free terms R. S. Knitting Works, Ludhiana. (14685)

341. PARTNERSHIPS WANTED

Wanted for a cinema house in Bombay a partner who can invest Rs. 4,000. Apply Box No. 14700 "Bombay Chronicle."

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans on Promissory Notes (Personal Bonds) and Mortgages! Bombay Loans Finance Corporation, 203, Hornby Road, Assar Virji Building. (14693)

Public Notices

NOTICE

To Holders of

4 1/2 PER CENT LOAN 1950-55

AND

4 1/2 PER CENT LOAN 1958-68

By a Government of India Notification, dated the 9th June, 1941, holders of the above loans (created as counterparts of Indian Sterling Loans) will be given the

OPTION OF

CONVERSION

of their holdings

INTO

3 PER CENT LOAN 1951-54

AND

3 PER CENT LOAN 1963-65

RESPECTIVELY

with effect from the 16th June, 1941, to the 21st June, 1941, (both days inclusive). ....

Full particulars of the offer may be obtained from the RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, Public Debt Offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

(5281)

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.
BOMBAY, 1.

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES Nos. 64861 and 64867 for 50 shares Nos. 568783 to 568807 and 568933 to 568957 of the Union Bank of India, Ltd., standing in the name of Masturlal Chunilal are LOST or MISLAID. Anybody having any claim against them should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) MASTURLAL CHUNILAL.
Ahmedabad, 16th June, 1941.
14707

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Bombay, the 21st May, 1941.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PRINCIPAL REGISTER and the BRANCH REGISTERS of the Imperial Bank of India will be CLOSED for transfer of shares from TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1941, to TUESDAY, the 15th July, 1941, both days inclusive

W. LAMOND.
Managing Director.
5215

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the temporary appointment of Sub-Charge Cantonment Hospital Deolali in the grade Rs. 75|3|90 plus a personal allowance of Rs. 18, with free unfurnished quarters, lighting and water. Service is governed by the Cantt. Fund Servants Rules 1937. Apply with certified copies of testimonials before 25th June to the Executive Officer, Deolali Cantonment.

5338

WANTED

TRADESMEN ARE URGENTLY REQUIRED for service in the Indian Army. Good pay is offered to suitable candidates who are familiar with the following trades:—

Draughtsmen.	Sawyers.
Fitters.	Tinsmiths.
Electricians.	Welders.
Concretors.	Plumbers.
Masons.	Bootmakers.
Bricklayers.	Tailors.
Painters.	Blacksmiths
Saddlers.	Farriers.
Carpenters.	

Motor Drivers are also required on pay of Rs. 45|- to Rs. 50|- p.m. Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.

(5268

WANTED

CANDIDATES with a good knowledge of English are required for service in the Indian Army as Havildar Storemen, Clerks and Storemen.

Graduates between the ages of 22 and 29 will be enrolled as Havildars on pay of Rs. 70|- per mensem with FREE rations, clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates between the ages of 18 and 41 will be enrolled as Clerks on pay of Rs. 38|8|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Matriculates with previous experience as Clerks may be selected for enrolment as Mobilization Clerks on pay of Rs. 60|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Preference will be given to candidates who are able to type.

Candidates who have not passed Matriculation or its equivalent but who have previous experience as Clerks will be considered.

Non-Matrics without previous experience, are eligible for enrolment as candidates in the Stores Division and will receive starting pay of Rs. 16|- per mensem with FREE rations clothing and accommodation.

Apply to the nearest of the following:—

The Technical Recruiting Officer, Southern Area, Poona.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Madras.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bangalore.
The Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Jubbulpore.

(5269)

2ND WEEK!

NEW EMPIRE

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JACK HULBERT
HULBERT
AND
CICELY COURTNEIDGE
COURTNEIDGE
In their latest & snappiest musical comedy

UNDER YOUR HAT

CAPITOL

TO-DAY LAST DAY!
At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
CHARLES BOYER
DANIELLE DARRIEUX
IN
"MAYERLING"

From To-morrow
JESSIE MATTHEWS
IN
"FIRST A GIRL"
SONGS, MUSIC DANCES

On The Air

MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Devotional duets. 7-40 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Fida Husain. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Surdasji Bhajan. 9-10 S. C. R. Bhatt. 12-30 p.m. Hari Nam. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Instrumental music. 1-10 Duet, Garba and Geet. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-28 Teachers' broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 N. G. Gokhale. 5-15 Patankar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Fida Husain. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Panna Lal Ghosh. 6-25 Tarana Marwa. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 Film melodies. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Fida Husain. 7-45 Air Chorus party. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 S. C. R. Bhatt. 10-15 Panna Lal Ghosh. 10-30 Shrimati Bai Narvekar.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Marathi bhavgeet. 8-15 Bhairon on sitar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Panna Lal Ghosh. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Thumri. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-30 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Shanker Rao. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 N. G. Gokhale. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shrimati Bai Narvekar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Gujarati Ghazal. 9-10 Marathi Bhavgeet. 9-20 Sindhi song. 9-30 Maneck Bamboat. 9-40 Charlie Kunz. 9-45 Bert Nissim and his Merry-Makers

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Gulabbai. 5-15 Vichitra Veena recital. 5-30 Benazirbai. 5-45 K. N. Pathak. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Special announcements. 6-15 B. R. Chowdhury. 6-30 Karim Khan. 6-50 Afzal Husain. 7 Benazirbai. 7-15 New fiction. 7-30 K. N. Pathak. 7-45 Gulabbai. 8 Vichitra Veena recital. 8-15 For villagers only. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 Mira aur kabir. 10 Karim Khan. 10-15 Afzal Husain. 10-30 Bageshwari on the Vichitra Veena. 10-45 News in English.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Renu Bose. 5-15 Sarod Solo. 5-30 Sailen Dutta. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Anima Roy. 6 News in English. 6-5 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to listeners' letters. 7-20 Suraj Prasad Sreevastava. 7-40 Shaila Devi. 8 Parjyatak. 8-20 Sitar Solo. 8-30 Saila Devi. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Hubert Madge. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 John Phillips and his dance orchestra.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. For children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 D. Venkataswami Naidu. 6-5 Variety. 6-30 In lighter vein. 7 Life's many facets. 6. 7-50 Dwaram Venkataswami Naidu. 8-30 Shrimati Pasupuleti Kannamba. 9 I spy, 5. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 From 'Gita Govindam".

TEACHERS' REFRESHERS' COURSE

The new school broadcast term is approaching. As an introduction to it, Bombay has arranged for the first time a Teachers' Refreshers' Course. Consisting of ten talks, it will begin on Monday and last till Friday. The idea is to give an opportunity to teachers to keep themselves up-to-date with the new problems and solutions which constantly arise in educational theory. The inaugural address will be given by Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., Director of Public Instruction, to-day (Monday) at 4-30 p.m.

PALACE Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

SPECIAL MID-WEEK CHANGE TO-DAY TO FRIDAY

Laugh-a-Minute, Roar-a-Second Comedy Sensation, Depicting the Hilarious Adventures of a Woman who had

TOO MANY HUSBANDS

Starring:
JEAN ARTHUR,
FRED MacMURRAY,
MELVYN DOGLAS

COLUMBIAS SUPER COMEDY SENSATION.

New York Cotton Exchange

NEW ORLEANS AND LOCAL COVERING

Absence Of Heavy Offerings

Bombay: June 14.

The American cotton markets showed a sort of hesitancy during the early stages of the session on Friday owing to the more favourable weather in the Western Belt and renewed talks of price control. Narrow and two-sided movements were witnessed for a long while.

Later in the afternoon, however, offerings dried up and market encountered active covering on the part of local interests besides buying by New Orleans. A sharp rally was made with a closing gain of 12 to 15 points. The turnover was restricted owing to the awaiting attitude of traders pending the official announcement on location differentials in connection with the loan programme.

Trading commenced with a steady tone. But soon market turned hesitant owing to favourable weather reports of price control talks. Scattered liquidation and Southern selling was offset by Bombay and trade buying on a limited scale. July contract touched the lowest at 13.70 minus 03 by mid-day.

But at this level there was no pressure to sell. Local interests came out to cover their commitments. This was followed by active buying on the part of New Orleans Houses. As offerings were light, prices firmed up quickly, July touching the highest for the day at 13.90 plus 17. Demand fell off at this level and the market closed with July contract standing at 13.88 plus 15. Spot rate finished at 14.57 plus 20

Receipts and issues at all U.S. Ports amounted to 19,000 and 4,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS: A firm market. July and October closed at 13.87 plus 15 and 14.07 plus 13. Spot market closed at 13.62 plus 15.

CHICAGO GRAINS: The Chicago Grain Exchange ruled easy during the early stages of the session on reports of more favourable weather for harvesting in the South-west. Later there was active covering and mills buying which resulted in a sharp recovery.

STOCK EXCHANGE: Cautious realising of profits was in evidence on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday on the belief that after the recent continued advance a natural reaction is quite possible. The general list finished with fractional losses. U S Steel came down by 3/8th of a dollar.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:—

July highest 13.90 (at 2-57 p.m.); lowest 13.70 (at 11-50 a.m.)

New York Spot 14.57; New Orleans Spot 13.62 (15/16ths staple).

Bombay: June 14.

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in May at 910,000 bales. The average consumption per working day during May was 41,800 bales.

One of their New York friends cabled:—Continue bullish but expect gradual increase hedge selling.

Reuters cables:—

New York: June 13.—Cotton traders are awaiting the official announcement on location differentials in connection with the loan programme.

PARITY DIFFERENCES—
Broach J/A New York below July 379 cent pts. at Ex. 331
Broach A/M below New York May 440 cent pts. at Ex. 331.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York.+Continued trade and local support. Small offerings. Market firm.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 14.

July	13.94
October	14.11
December	14.21
Middling Spot	14.63

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, June 14.

July	13.88
October	14.14
December	14.25
Middling Spot	13.68

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 14.
11-00 CALL NOON CALL

July	
October	Closed
December	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, June 14.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to The Continent	Nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil

LONDON SILVER.
London, June 14.

Spot	
Forward	Closed

LONDON GOLD
London, June 14.

Gold bars fine per oz.	Closed

Hapur Wheat Market

HAPUR, June 13.

The local wheat market again remained very firm during the week under review and new high levels have been recorded both for ready wheat and for Bhadon futures. The volume of business was very encouraging and speculators featured as active operators as well as eager stockists. Demand for wheat is very conspicuous and there is evidently every sign of general confidence in the commodity. The reasons for this bullish outlook are the bullish supply position, increasing demand both in the up-country markets and at the ports attributable both for military requirements and due to the failure of the rice crop, stimulating influence of the cotton and other markets, the uncertainties of the political situation and the growing danger to India and finally the high speculative activity induced by these factors.

On Friday last the market has closed at 3/6/2-1/4. On Saturday there appeared slight reactionary tendency with bhadon declining to 3/5/4-1/2. This continued for some time on Sunday when lowest for the week was touched at 3/5/4. Later the market closed at 3/6/1 on the same day. On Monday the market remained rather quiet but the undertone was never the less steady. Bhadon touched 3/6/9 for the next two days it moved between 3/6 and 3/6/9. On Thursday the market opened about an anna higher on the previous day's closings at 3/7/7-1/2, moved upto 3/7/11 but finally closed at 3/7/7-1/2. To-day the market opened at 3/7/7-1/2 but improved to 3/8/8 and is presently quoted at 3/8/6. Ready khattis are quoted at 3/8. Jeth futures were settled at 3/5/8-1/4 during the week.

Arrivals during the week averaged 1,200 maunds daily which were easily absorbed at even higher rates. The present stock is put at about 945 khattis although it appears that the exact figures likely to be available shortly may be 1,000 khattis. Weather has again become very hot and dry and swani crop sowings are again on a standstill.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE
G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M
Madras Mail	6-00	22-00
Peshawar Express	6-15	22-45
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	8-45	18-15
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9-20	20-30
Madras Express	10-15	14-30
Poona Mail	10-30	17-30
Punjab Mail	11-30	17-45
Nagpur Express	15-00	21-00
Poona Express	19-20	08-05
Allahabad Express	20-00	07-00
Poona Fast Passenger	21-45	12-00

B. B & C. I. Railway
(Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.)

	Arr H.M	Dep H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5-35	13-08
Delhi Express	5-00	22-15
Gujarat Mail	7-25	22-00
Kathiawar Mail	5-50	21-30
Frontier Mail	6-15 (Mon)	21-15 (Sat)
The Flying Ranee, Bulsar	*9-15	15-35
The Flying Ranee, Surat	*9-48	15-10
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Monday)	10-58	00-00
The Flying Ranee, Surat (Except Saturday)	00-00	19-05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14-15	22-30
Kathiawar Express	19-05	8-45

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, these trains will run on Tuesday.

TRY THE NEW DIFFERENT

Listerine Tooth Paste-

THE DENTAL DISCOVERY OF THE CENTURY

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

At last a dentifrice energized by saliva. Cleans, brightens, polishes—reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" missed by ordinary pastes and powders.

There has never been anything like the new Listerine Tooth Paste. Supercharged with the amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, the moment saliva touches it, it is generated into thousands of tiny bubbles of detergent energy. It penetrates into every tiny nook and crevice, reaches decay-ridden "blind spots" where from 70% to 90% of decay germs breed.

A master-cleansing, luster-giving dentifrice, safe and gentle. Economical too.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 7, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 29, 1360
Parsi: Dehe 15, 1310
Hightide: 5-00 17-19
Lowtide: 10-29
Sunrise: 6h. 1m
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

MUNICIPAL WORKERS AND LABOUR LEADERS' ARREST.—A resolution was passed in the Managing Committee Meeting of the Municipal Workers' Union held on Sunday protesting against the "unwarranted action of arresting Com. R. S. Nimbkar the General Secretary of the Municipal Workers' Union" and exhorting the workers to strengthen their organisation.

EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30, & 10 P.M
Laughs, Lunacy and Love..Whoops!

RKO RADIO Picture
—Also Showing—
JOHN DRINK WATER
with
BERNARD SHAW
IN
"A FAMILY OF NATIONS"

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Also Latest War News!

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Mayerling" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nice Girl" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Great Lie" Daily at 3-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mexican Spitfire" Daily at 3-30 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Under Your Hat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4 p.m.
PALACE—"Her Girl Friday" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30 and 6-30 p.m.
HIND MATA—"Typhoon". Daily at 4-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4 p.m.
CHITRA—"On the River" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

M. R. FREE DISPENSARY.—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 7th June, 1941, was 280; of these 178 were males and 102 females.

GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.—At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union held on Sunday evening, Mr. N. M. Joshi was elected the General Secretary, Mr. Munshi Moiddin, Vice-President and Mr. Prabhakar Deo, Acting Joint Secretary.

SECONDARY TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.—The Bombay Secondary Teachers Association will give an "At Home" to meet Mr. Ramanlal N. Vakil, Principal of the Modern School at the Robert Money School Proctor Road on Wednesday (June 18) at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).

Fort Student Union (Spinning Club)

The Fort Student Union, (Spinning Club) will reopen on 11th June after the summer vacation. Members are requested to take note of the following change:—

The office of the Union will remain at the 71, Bazargate St., Fort, but the Spinning Club will now work at 'A' Ward Congress Committee's Office from 8 to 9 p.m.

Those students living in Fort area or studying in Fort schools and colleges can be members of the Union. Annual subscription is only two annas.

The only aims of the Union are:—

To unite soldly the student community.

To give a practical help in the furtherance of the constructive programme chalked out for the nation by Mahatma Gandhi.

Shet'i Vinaychandra Tribhovan, (Secretary)
Joshi Pragji Monjee, General Organiser)
Shah Mangaldas Tribhovan, (Treasurer).

EDITORS' CONFERENCE

New Constitution In Operation From June 1

NEW DELHI, June 15.

The convener of the Newspaper Editors' Conference has issued the following statement:—

"By virtue of the powers conferred on him by a special resolution of the Standing Committee of the Newspaper Editors' Conference, the President has announced that the new constitution as amended by the resolution of the Simla meeting of the Standing Committee has come into operation from June 1, 1941.—A. P.

Textile Technical School Of Social Service League

The annual examinations of the Textile Technical School of the Social Service League at Parel, were held in April, 1941, by examiners deputed by the Committee of Direction for Technical and Industrial Training, Bombay Province. 157 students appeared for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd years' courses in Spinning and Weaving, and out of these 122 were successful. There were 41 final year students (17 in spinning and 24 in weaving) and 37 were successful (17 in spinning and 20 in weaving). The names of the successful students in the Final Year's Course in Spinning and Weaving are given below in order of merit.

SPINNING COURSE:—1. Akerkar M. S. 2. Kale T. S. 3. Tamhane L. S. 4. Jacob Haeem. 5. Hodarkar V. J. 6. Shetty G. K. 7. Pandit M. M. 8. Gupte V. W. 9. Warik M. R. 10. Ajgaonkar D. S. 11. Simon Joseph 12. Dhadwe D. B. 13. Raote V. S. 14. Issac Joseph. 15. Vartak V. R. 16. Samuel Eliza 17. Joglekar D. Y.

WEAVING COURSE:—1. Pargaonkar G. R. 2. Tavde S. K. 3. Habbu V. S. 4. Naik D. G. 5. Sarang V. A. 6. Deo B. Y. 7. Magar R. M. 8. Shinde R. K. 9. Mahajan C. B. 10. Sangte G. R. 11. Vartak B. D. 12. Waradkar H. V. 13. Gothrawal R. H. 14. Chilay B. T. 15. Patil W. K. 16. Pathare B. R. 17. Tiwari R. D. 18. Desai S. S. 19. Issac Jacob. 20. Narsale M. A.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of May was 7,368 out of which 570 males, 307 females and 517 children were new patients and 2,355 males, 1,540 females and 2,079 children were old ones.

The daily average attendance was 238.

LUCKNOW.—A black bordered obituary notice in Sunday's Gazette pays tributes to the ability of Mr. E. C. B. Walton, who was hydro-electric engineer in charge of the hydro-electric schemes in the U. P.

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS

Action Against Three Press Keepers And Two Editors

AHMEDABAD, June 14.

The local police arrested Mr. Hakim Badra Nizami, Mr. A. G. Saleman and Mr. Ismail Mansuri, keepers of the Mansur Press, under Section 18 (1) of the Press Emergency Act. The owner of the Arunodaya Press was also arrested under Rule 38 (5) of the Defence of India Rules.

Two editors of pamphlets entitled "Hindu" and "Prachin Vaidya" were arrested last night.—United Press

SATYAGRAHA AT GHATKOPAR
(From A Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, Sunday.

Sjt. Trambaklal Vithaldas Mehta 11th Satyagrahi of Ghatkopar will offer Satyagraha shouting on Tuesday (17th June) morning (at 8 a.m. S. T.). at Haveli Road.

MAHAKOSAL SATYAGRAHIS JAILED

JUBBULPORE, June 14.

Following persons were sentenced in Mahakosal in connection with Satyagraha:—

NARSINGHPUR:—Messrs. Thakur Rudrapratap Singh and Chowdhury Puhupsingh awarded six months each, and fined Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 respectively.

RAIPUR:—Messrs. Laxmi Prasad Tiwari, President, Raipur District Congress, sentenced four months' rigorous imprisonment.

SAUGOR:—Mr. Jugulkishore Pathak Deana, nine months. Mr. Babulal Chatarpuriya, four months. Messrs. Kundanlal Nayak, Balchand Chowdhury, Saligram Tewari Kanchhedilal Dalal and Muralidhar Chaturvedy, three months each.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN GETS 9 MONTHS R. I.

FEROZEPUR, June 14.

Sardar Chana Singh, a member of the Ferozepore City Congress Committee, has been sentenced to nine months' R. I. under the Defence of India Rules in connection with a speech made by him.—A. P.

ASSAULTS IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Two cases of assault and one of stabbing occurred to-day.

The first assault occurred at 9 a.m. in which sticks are reported to have been used.

A hawker doing business in electric bulbs is said to have been stabbed.

At four in the afternoon, one man is reported to have been fisted.

Thirteen persons were injured in connection with the stabbing incident.

One man injured on Friday died to-day in the hospital, bringing the death roll to 44.

The total number of injured has reached 228.

ENQUIRY INTO AHMEDABAD RIOTS

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, June 14.

In order to press the demand for an impartial inquiry into the riots of Ahmedabad a deputation consisting of Sheth Ratilal Nathalal Sheth, Amritlal Hargovindas, Chandrakant Gandhi and other leading businessmen has proceeded to Bombay to wait on higher authorities of the Bombay Government.

Ahmedabad Peace Brigade

(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

The Nations League of Penfriends has organised a "Peace Brigade" in Ahmedabad.

The volunteers of the Brigade are touring the bazaars and other areas, where people are still hesitating to assemble.

The workers of the Brigade are now visiting the various primary and secondary schools of Ahmedabad where the number of students is very disappointing.

Assurance To Naval Personnel Relations

SIMLA, June 14.

The attention of the Government of India, says a Press Note, has been drawn to the fact, that in the absence of news, anxiety is often felt by relations of Naval Personnel serving outside India.

It is emphasized that the same care is taken to acquaint next-of-kin with all naval casualties, or serious illness as with the other services. Whatever may be the delay in receiving ordinary letters, owing to dislocation or congestion of shipping routes in wartime, next-of-kin may be assured, in the absence of official intimation to the contrary, that so far as is known their relatives are alive and well.—A. P.

PESHAWAR.—The Nawab of Maranl's men are reported to have kidnapped eight persons sleeping in the fields in the vicinity of Raghza Gomal border in the D. I. Khan District.

CYCLONE HAVOC

Malabar Agriculturists Suffer Heavily

APPEAL TO MADRAS GOVT. FOR GRANT FROM FAMINE RELIEF FUND

CALICUT, June 15.

About 3,000 houses and huts collapsed in Ponnani Taluk alone in the recent cyclone and floods, according to official reports reaching the District Headquarters here. Two villages near Calicut were almost swept away and about 1,600 persons have been rendered homeless.

The Labour Officer and a band of social workers and officials are carrying on relief work in the affected areas under the direction of the District Collector.

The Agriculturists have suffered heavily. Their crops have been destroyed, and seedlings stocked by them for transplantations have been carried away by the floods.

The Malabar Chamber of Commerce in a telegraphic representation to the Governor of Madras states:

"The cyclone and floods have caused great suffering. Agricultural operations will be endangered if immediate relief is not granted. Pray, order initial grant of two lakhs from the famine Relief Fund immediately."

A large number of refugees are pouring into Calicut and are being attended by the Relief Committee and other Welfare associations. The refugees are provided with food and shelter in ten different places in Calicut.

Calicut and other centres on the west coast are still having intermittent rains and it has not been possible to close up breaches and restore through running of trains from Madras to Mangalore. Transhipment of passengers, luggage and goods is still continued at the breached places.—A. P.

Gandhiji Blesses Kerala Flood Relief Committe

MADRAS, June 14

Srimati Amrit Kaur in a message from Wardha to Mr. C. K. Govindan Nair, Secretary of the Kerala Congress Committee says: 'Gandhiji has your letter. News of the flood and cyclone havoc is most distressing. He is glad you have formed a good committee for relief work. Of course all our efforts on this behalf have Gandhiji's blessing."—A. P.

Govt. Sanctions Further Grant

MADRAS, June 15.

The Government have sanctioned a further grant of Rs. 10,000 for providing immediate relief to those affected by the recent cyclone and floods in Malabar. It will be remembered the Government granted Rs. 5,000 recently for the same purposes.

Detailed reports are awaited on receipt of which further aid if found necessary will be granted.

It is understood the Government are having under consideration the question of granting loans to agriculturists and others who have suffered loss due to damage caused to paddy fields and crops, as well as dwelling places.—A. P.

HARROWING TALES OF CYCLONE HAVOC

Mr. K. N. Menon who recently returned from a visit of the cyclone and flood affected areas in Malabar will give a talk on his experiences of the sufferings of the people to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Association premises, Matunga.

PARTY TO ABDUL HAMID CHOTANI

First Memon Boy To Top Matric Results

Mr. Abdul Hamid Chotani, the 18-year-old son of the late Ahmed Miya Haji Jan Mahomed Chotani, known as the timber King of Bombay, was given a party and a gold medal by Messrs. Abba Gani and Co., timber merchants.

The occasion for the party was Chotani's achievement in topping the list of successful candidates at the matriculation examination this year.

Beg Mohamed Baug, Mahomed Ali Road, the venue of the party, was full with nearly 350 guests, not the least happy of whom were the teachers and fellow-pupils of Chotani.

Prominent among those present were Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Khan Bahadur Yusuf Mohamed Maniar, Mr. Usman Chotani and Mr. Abubaker Haji Jan Mohamed Chotani.

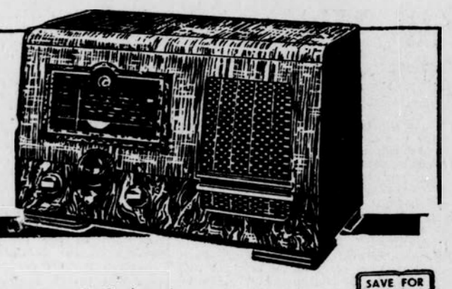
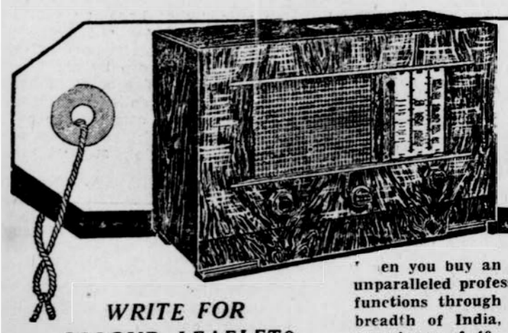
Mr. Abdul Gani Ibrahim in thanking the guests on behalf of the firm said that Chotani was the first Memon boy to secure four scholarships and gold medals and to stand first in the matriculation. He hoped that the young man would continue his career in the same promising manner.

CLEARANCE
SALE

DRASTIC REDUCTIONS ALL ROUND
COME TO-DAY
YOUR CHANCE
TO PICK THE BEST
AT 275, HORNBY ROAD.
POHOOMULLS
SHORTLY MOVING TO
NEW PREMISES
At Carnac Bridge

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045
EVEN SHE WAS NEVER GREATER!
BETTE DAVIS
"The Great Lie"

GEO. BRENT
MARY ASTOR
Louis HAYWARD · Hattie McDANIEL
Directed by EDMUND GOULDING
A WARNER BROS.-FIRST NAT'L PICTURE

NEW STOCKS ARE HERE
—British 'High Q'
HMV RADIOS

MODEL 1024—(Illustrated on right) has an ample reserve of power that makes even distant transmissions seem but a short distance away. For A.C./D.C. Mains. 7 Valve Superhet circuit; Wave Range: 13-30, 30-90 190-570 metres Automatic Volume Control Output: 6.5 watts (max.); Sockets for attachment of extra Loudspeaker and Gramophone Pick-up; Tropic-proof Walnut Cabinet.
Rs 450
MODEL 1026—(Similar in appearance and features to Model 1024 illustrated above)—the whole world of radio is yours on this versatile receiver—vastly improved and with many features never before used in radio. Operates on A.C. Mains only. Rs. 425.
SAVE FOR VICTORY
BRITISH · WAR · SAVINGS MOVEMENT
ASK YOUR BANK

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941.

DETENUS' PROTEST

It is now a fortnight since a hunger-strike began in the Deoli Detention Camp, but since then little has been heard about it nor have Government, who may be censoring the news from the Camp, issued a statement of their own. It may be remembered that the detenus in the Camp had made a representation to Government several weeks before, asking for redress for their many grievances. The detenus had, also, given a warning that they might have to go on a hunger-strike if the grievances were unredressed. It seems probable that when all milder methods of obtaining redress for their grievances had failed the detenus felt driven to the extreme remedy of a hunger-strike. As Government are the undisputed masters of the situation and presumably know something of it, they may well issue a statement, trying to make it as little one-sided as possible.

Severe And Unreasonable

Meanwhile, trouble is brewing in another place, in the Central Jail of Agra, many detenus in which including Acharya Narendra Deva, have submitted to the U. P. Government a memorandum setting forth their many legitimate grievances and warning them that "in case no satisfactory response is had by the 20th of this month, they reserve to themselves the right to resort to such methods, including hunger-strike as they deem proper for the fulfilment of their demands after that date." The treatment meted out to a majority of the detenus is extremely severe and unreasonable, particularly because these men have not had a trial and are only segregated on the mere suspicion that, if not detained, they may be inconvenient to Government. They have no bathrooms and "privacy in the latrines is not available." They are not given beds and "permission to get them from outside has been refused." The supply of clothes "has been short of even the existing rules", and "no 'chappals' or shoes have so far been supplied." There is unconscionable delay in the despatch and delivery of letters, "the censor generally takes ten to fifteen days, defeating thereby the very purpose of letters." At least this nuisance could be easily remedied without any extra cost to Government. But the authorities seem to be utterly indifferent to the anxiety caused by delayed letters to the detenus and to their relatives, many of whom must have been thrown on the streets by the detention of their breadwinners

Calculated Indifference

The indifference of the authorities reaches its climax in the provision of only four annas as the daily food allowance to the Division II detenus, who presumably form a large majority. It is certainly not a living allowance even from a purely health point of view It is utterly insufficient to provide for two good meals for a detenu accustomed to even humble ways of life, let alone its not leaving any margin for other essentials of decent sustenance. The detenus pertinently remark in their memorandum: "It passes one's comprehension on what basis this scale has been fixed. The Government pay that much to their 'chaprasis' when on tour, in addition to the monthly salary..... Even the full benefit of the prescribed scales is not made available to the detenus, the supply being arranged through the jail contractor. Besides being mostly defective it is frequently late. A good number of the signatories to this representation have, therefore decided to resist it, even if it w to cost them their lives." The last sentence is ominous but the detenus are naturally feeling desperate. If Government do not show in time a better sense of justice and humanity towards men whom they have jailed without even the semblance of a trial, they will be justly held responsible for the consequences of their calculated indifference.

Luftwaffe And Night Raids

For almost a month now Britain has now been virtually free from those heavy night attacks which were a feature of the Luftwaffe's campaign since March. These raids rapidly increased in frequency and intensity till in the middle of May they weakened suddenly and very noticeably. Since then night activity over Britain has been slight and sporadic. What is the reason for the decline of the Luftwaffe's nocturnal offensive? And does the present position mean that Marshal Goering has accepted defeat for the night raiders too? The Germans have suffered increasingly heavy losses so much so that in the first ten or twelve days of May they lost, for certain, over 140 planes, a record figure for any month. Possibly they might have lost as many more in damaged and destroyed on their way back. British night fighters and other methods of defence had thus made heavy raids prohibitive to the Germans and weakened the Luftwaffe. Moreover, the Germans might have transferred some of their squadrons for service against Alexandria and the Suez and from demonstrational purposes on their "eastern frontiers." All this, however, need not suggest that British towns are now free from concentrated and heavy night raids. The Luftwaffe is quite probably being reorganised to strike again. But the British are not sitting idle either. Recent reports and figures of success both go to show that important progress is being continually made in the matter of beating the night raider decisively.

Madras Government's Ukase

The Madras Government have issued a press note wherein they say that "adult education camps have been conducted recently under the auspices of stude unions in accordance with instructions issued by the Communist Party to undertake mass literacy campaigns and that those trained at the classes are expected to conduct similar classes in their own villages with the object of spreading Communism." The Government, therefore, want to trol these classes and have issued orders requiring that the organisations wishing to run summer classes should first obtain the sanction of the District Magistrate of the district concerned or of the Commissioner of Police in the city of Madras. And the law is so drastic that failure to obtain sanction will render organisers and those taking part in such courses liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and fine.

It is difficult to imagine more unwarranted and more vexatious interference with the legitimate activity of spreading literacy. Let us assume that some Communist Party has issued instructions to students' unions to undertake mass literacy campaigns with the object of spreading Communism. But so long as the unions or individual students or others concern themselves solely with literacy work, it should not matter in the least with what ultimate object they start this preparatory work. If later anybody passes on to really objectionable parts of Communism—everything that passes for Communism is not objectionable—then would be the proper time either to punish such persons or to prevent their objectionable activities. But to put obstacles in the way of mere spreading literacy is itself most objectionable from every point of view However, let the students concerned feel that there is more enterprise in spreading literacy against the odds created by Government. They should take the necessary permission in good time. and see that their beneficent work is not prevented by anybody. Finally, the greater the difficulties in this laudable work the greater should be the support to it from the general public.

Frankly Speaking

The Russian Statement

The Russian statement on relations with Germany is interesting in so far as it is, as usual, non-committal. What is called the Russian "enigma" remains an enigma. But one or two things do emerge from the statement. The Russians do note the concentration of German troops on Germany's "Eastern frontiers". And they do admit manoeuvres on their side, which incidentally have covered practically the whole of their frontiers with Germany as well as all the elements of 'defence". This being the position, the denial of any demands being presented by Germany or of negotiations being conducted —significantly the English version of the statement also repudiates in particular reports of "any new and closer agreement—can be interpreted as a hint to Germany that no new demands will be accepted by Russia." Be that as it may, we cannot see how Herr Hitler can possibly force a Russo-German "crisis" at this stage of the war. He is too fully occupied elsewhere to fight and even to defeat Russia. His troop movements, therefore, amount to no more than a bluff. But the Russian statement gives an opportunity to Britain to try to keep Russo-German relations from becoming closer.

Resistance In Syria

The progress that British forces are making in Syria continues to be slow—which, as we have already said, is a desirable policy But Vichy admits increasing pressure on all fronts and it is, therefore, possible that Sidon might have fallen by now. From Sidon to Beirut, however, is another twenty miles and General Dentz is not likely to yield any mile of ground without resistance The capture of Beirut may, therefore, take time and, what is some fierce fighting which the British have rightly been avoiding As to the situation regarding Damascus, the Vichy troops have withdrawn from Kisweh but it is clear that they intend to fight for the city for all they are worth Anglo-French strategy will most probably consist in encircling and thus isolating the garrison Damascus. In any case progress on the southern front is bound to be very slow.

The Mystery Columns

But if Ankara reports are t this is being made up for by t columns that have penetrated from Iraq. It is a very noticeable fact that official British communiques as also semi-official commentators in Jerusalem have virtually ignored the activities of these columns almost as if they did not exist at all. And it is only from Ankara that news of their progress is being given. We do not know why Cairo and Jerusalem have forgotten them but if Ankara accounts are reliable they are making admirable progress and advancing with such rapidity that they may quite possibly occupy Aleppo in the north and Palmyra in Central Syria in a few days and may even liquidate the northern half of Syria in a week's time. The operations in any case, of the Iraq forces are of great importance because they are calculated first to deprive the Germans and Vichy of their a fields—and thus effectively chec any possibility of German intervention through airborne troops and secondly by threatening the rear of Vichy's main armies in the Feirut-Damascus they will shorten the resistance of Gener Dentz. But all this assumes, of course, that Ankara reports are correct despite the silence of the British.

From Triumph To Triumph

It is remarkable, indeed, that in spite of the united opposition of Government, the Muslim League and even the Hindu Mahasabha, operating in a variety of ways, the Congress is marching from victory to victory in public elections. The latest triumph is in the local board elections in the Betul District in which the Congress has captured unopposed 53 out of 57 seats for which elections were held, the elections for the remaining four seats being yet to be held. What touching confidence this in the Congress! And what a tremendous responsibility this put on every Congressman to requite the confidence worthily!

Hindu-Muslim Problem

A Suggestion For Its Settlement

(By S. M. FOSSIL)

Past experience has shown that the rise of communalism is stimulated by the forced inactivity of nationalist leaders. Politics, like nature, abhors vacuum. The gap created in the public life of the country is always filled by communal leaders who by appealing to communal passions come upon the crest of the ways of popularity. That is what has happened in the past and that is what is happening now. It is, therefore, necessary that the Congress should give up Satyagraha as in the opinion of many patriotic Indians, it has fully served the purpose for which it was resorted to and take up the leadership of the country.

★

If even now Congressmen decide to come back to public life, communalists will disappear as dew-drops when the glorious orb of the sun rises. In Madras the communalists were very vocal and vociferous and deluded themselves and others into the belief that they had stabilized their position in the political life of the province; but when the Cogress councillors, who had resigned their seats decided to contest them, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Justice Party declared that they would not oppose the Congress. The Muslim League is not a force to reckon with in municipal elections because of the joint electorate This clearly shows that the Congress has still a great hold on the masses but that hold will be lost if the Congress keeps out of the political arena for a long time and thus allows the communalists to poison the wells of friendship between the Hindus and Muslims.

★

It has been suggested that Mahatma Gandhi and Mr Jinnah should meet to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. It may be pertinently asked whether any good can come out of a meeting between them. Past experience gives a negative reply. Negotiations can be initiated only when the parties concerned feel that there is some common ground between them. Does any common ground exist between the Congress and the Muslim League? The conditions precedent to the starting of negotiations insisted upon by Mr. Jinnah are such that the Congress consistent with its ideals and self-respect cannot accept them. The first condition is that the Muslim League should be recognised as the sole representative body of Indian Muslims and the second is Pakistan Nobody knows whether Mr. Jinnah would stop with them or increase them, for since he emerged into prominence by the formulation of fourteen points he has been adding to them one after another. It is clear from the way Mr. Jinnah has been conducting himself that he does not want to negotiate but to dictate. Many, therefore, are of the opinion that as the conditions laid down by Mr. Jinnah are impossible of fulfilment and as he at any moment may augment the number of conditions no useful purpose will be served by carrying on negotiations with him.

★

But there is another aspect of the question which should not be lost sight of. The attempts hitherto made by the Congress to bring about a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem though well meant from the point of view of political strategy were not quite sound. Mr. Jinnah is a great political strategist. He always puts his adversary in the wrong. He has put the Congress in the wrong and has been able to mobilize the Muslim community against it. The Congress strategy has been defective. Congress leaders never tried to put Mr. Jinnah in the wrong because they were genuinely anxious for a settlement which Mr. Jinnah is not. The Congress will therefore have to adopt a new strategy, not only to foil the attempts of Mr. Jinnah to prevent the settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem but also to put him in the wrong so that the Muslim Community may realise that he does not want a settlement and thus overthrow his leadership.

★

In the recent controversy between Mr. Jinnah and Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the latter asked the former to explain what was meant by Pakistan; for in the absence of the details of a scheme or at least its broad outlines one cannot accept it. But Mr. Jinnah has categorically refused to do so. If he does it he knows that the Muslim minority provinces on whose support he is now banking will drop him as a hot potato. Already the Muslim majority provinces have disowned him and rejected the Pakistan scheme. In the North Western Frontier Province the Muslim League is not a force to reckon with. Recently a very influential deputation of the Muslim League toured that province but it failed to enlist any appreciable support from the brave Pathans who under the inspiring Leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan are making tremendous sacrifices to achieve the freedom of the country. In the Punjab Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan times without number denounced the Pakistan scheme. The Premier of Bengal, too, is opposed to Pakistan and is very anxious for a speedy settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. His correspondence with Mr. Jinnah shows how intransigent Mr. Jinnah is. If Mr. Fazlul Huq had only been a little strong he would have put Mr. Jinnah in the wrong.

Muslims would then have realised that so long as Mr. Jinnah continues to be their leader there could be no settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem. Unfortunately at the most psychological moment Mr. Fazlul Huq resiled from the position he took up and was weak where he should have been unbending. Sind has shown that the Muslim League is a negligible factor in its politics. The provinces which should have been enthusiastic about the Pakistan scheme are implacably opposed to it.

★

As for the Muslim minority provinces, their enthusiasm if any for the Pakistan scheme is born of ignorance. If and when they come to know the true implications political and economic of Pakistan, as they will doubtless come to know soon, they will not touch it even with a pair of tongs. Having lost his ground in the Muslim majority provinces, Mr. Jinnah is wooing the Muslim minority provinces. But signs are not wanting to show that even there Muslim public opinion is crystallizing itself against Pakistan.

The Congress should change its strategy and make a fresh approach to the Muslim community. If, instead of asking Mr. Jinnah to state his demands or explain the details of the Pakistan scheme, the Congress would tell the Muslim community as to what it is prepared to give and if the Congress proposals are based not merely on justice but also on generosity as they are bound to be, the vast bulk of the community who are pining for a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim problem will abjure Mr. Jinnah and rally round the Congress and Pakistan which is kept alive by artificial respiration which Mr. Jinnah provides to it will soon become dead as a Dodo.

Our Readers' Views

Warerkar Replies To 'Pan'

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indian listeners will naturally harken to anything that Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan may have to say about Indian broadcasting. But it is as an Indian journalist and writer that I have claims to space in your columns to refute the arguments advanced by the radio correspondent "Pan" in issue of the "Times of India" of the 27th May

"Pan"'s article is no reply to Mr. Talyarkhan's contention that Indian writers and playwrights are the best suited to produce material for India. As a matter of fact, how comes it that this radio correspondent has so hurriedly and lengthily taken up cudgels on behalf of All-India Radio and this one solitary feature? I think Mr. Talyarkhan simply stated in his article that if All-India Radio offered the same terms and facilities as it does to the producers of "Sound News," it would be only natural that Indian writers and producers of merit would come forward and thus automatically put an end to the ridiculous translations that are as futile as they are vexatious in principle. "Pan" appears to be aware of every detail in connection with the production of "Sound News" and which fact will be rather of interest to Indian journalists. Many have been writing for a long time about All-India Radio, but it seems that the Indian radio is not much worried about the opinions of Indian writers. And now comes this definite challenge from an European radio correspondent questioning the capability and ability of Indians to produce suitable broadcast material and broadcast it. Nothing can have thrown more light on the force of Mr Talyarkhan's questions than this damaging insinuation on the part of "Pan". It appears there is a most inordinate haste to rush to the rescue of those who produce this feature who are not attacked by Mr. Talyarkhan and in doing so the cat has been let out of the bag For my part, I accept the challenge thrown out regarding productions and am prepared to point out writers who can produce and broadcast what their own people want and would understand and of which only the people could be the judges. Who has ordained that Indian broadcasts on the war are to be judges by the standard of production of that of two producers in English? If I may say so from the Indian viewpoint, they are non-entities. This must be the grossest insult ever proffered to Indian journalism and literature and it will be taken up in every quarter. If it is desired to educate the Indian public to the grim facts of the war and its implications, it must be done through Indians in the Indian language and in their own manner. Either the All-India Radio does not know that Indian journalism and literary merit exist or else if is determined to patronise futile efforts. If at all "Sound News" type of production is considered useful and necessary, then let the Indian versions be original and let the offer to Indian producers be the same as that to others Otherwise the Indian public will know what inference to draw. I am certain "Pan" will know nothing about. Nevertheless, I sign.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. WARERKAR.
Vice-President of the Association of Authors, Composers and Writers of India.

B. V. FARERKAR.

Matheran Railway

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the report which Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala sent to you about the accident which occurred to the rail motor from Neral to Matheran. On the day on which the accident occurred I was in Matheran and naturally like everyone else I was anxious to know the details which caused the accident being a regular traveller by that particular motor which was involved and in which I have visited the hill station a number of times.

As Mrs. Bapsey Sabavala's letter to you carries the suggestion that the accident may be due to (1) neglect of the lines, (2) old and ill-balanced carriages or (3) lack of interest on the part of the Management, I would like to say that these suggestions should not have been made by her unless she could definitely prove these allegations.

According to the best information available this accident was caused by the action of the driver who exceeded the speed-limit permitted to him by the Management. Every railway track is built for a certain speed, which if exceeded will certainly cause an accident and the narrow hill track of Matheran is therefore no exception.

So long as "Robot" drivers have not been invented the human element will always be a factor which may contribute sometimes to an unfortuate accident for which the Management of a concern, however careful they may be, cannot be blamed.

My experience of the Matheran railway has been very pleasant. A satisfactory and courteous service is always maintained and the rolling stock is in serviceable condition and not ill-balanced at all. I have travelled on numerous occasions in the same rail coach before. It always reached Matheran regularly and the journey was comfortable and in fact it was I who first wrote to the Management after the accident that this service of the Rail Coach should be re-started immediately, which was temporarily suspended. I have noticed much older rolling stocks still running on many feeder broad-gauge lines and certainly no one can complain of the rolling stock or the service on the Matheran Hill Railway provided it carries passengers in comfort and safety as it has done for so many years.

That this is so is borne out by the fact that the percentage of accidents on this Hill Railway is remarkably low, almost nil. All these years a very large number of passengers have been carried over to the Hill and back to their homes safely and surely the public should owe some debt of gratitude to the Management who maintained this good old line despite the fact that due to the very small seasonal traffic in the year its income is barely sufficient to meet the expenses. If this service was not kept up the public would have to walk up to Matheran from Neral or go on horseback or by Rikshaws. I wish Mrs. Bapsey Sabawala had also realised these facts when she wrote the letter to you conveying criticism of a kind which I believe is rather unfair to those who have, as I sincerely feel, done their very best to keep Matheran within easy approach of rich and poor to recoup their health in this excellent sanatorium.

May I hope that you will give publication to this letter also, in order that the wrong impression that was created by Mrs. Sabavala's letter may be removed from the minds of the people.—Yours, etc.

AHMED A. FAZELBHOY.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Occasionally you meet a woman of few words—but she keeps them busy.

* * * *

Smiles cost less than electric light and they make the home brighter.

* * * *

Riches have wings which flying-machine inventors have been unable to duplicate.

* * * *

A woman's idea of a striking "sari" is one which hits her husband's bank balance.

* * * *

Hang on to the old friends until you see how the new bunch is going to pan out.

* * * *

"There is no telling" would certainly be an appropriate motto for a sewing society—if the members would only live up to it.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

NAINITAL, June 14.

It is understood that orders have been issued by the U. P. Government to District authorities to release un-important Satyagrahis. It is stated that the orders have been issued partly with the object of relieving congestion in jails.

In pursuance of this policy of the Provincial Government a number of Satyagrahis have already been released from different jails in the province.—A. P.

* * * *

According to Doctor B. S Moonje, the Madura Resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha was intended as a counterblast to the Congress.

But now that the joke has gone too dangerously far or rather come too dangerously near, the resolution has to be dropped.

* * * *

Mr. Stephen Skup, the American journalist, insists that strikes in the U.S.A. are inspired neither by fifth columnists nor by Communists.

But asking to share in the profits of "Defence" industry is a crime worse than Nazism and Communism put together.

* * * *

"Firstly .....
Secondly .....
Thirdly .....
Fourthly .....
—Moscow's Official Statement

"And Fifthly?"
—Our Question.

* * * *

Apropos of the Russo-German situation, Ankara circles are reported to believe that M. Stalin is playing for time.

Let's hope he is not caught in the slips.

* * * *

"The possibility of Russia and Germany getting together to stage a formal ceremonious esablishment of the European "New Order" is also envisaged here."
—Ankara Message.

The strange truth is that this is not impossible.

* * * *

On reading Mr. Cordell Hull's statement on the Darlan-Laval policy, the Vichy Ambassador, M. Henri Haye, has expressed "surprised disappointment at the new interpretation" given by the U.S. Secretary of State.

Mr. Cordell Hull on his part has now ceased to feel disappointed surprise at M. Henri Haye.

* * * *

In its note on Syria Vichy declares! "..... the French Government will, for its part, avoid taking any action which might aggravate or spread the conflict."

Then why not order General Dentz to surrender and stop the conflict from spreading in the rest of Syria?

* * * *

On arrival at Venice, Herr von Ribbentrop was received by Count Ciano.

We hope the Count didn't play the lackey in tatters.

* * * *

FROM BALUCHISTAN TO BENGAL
Monsoon Extends Its Sway.
—Headlines.

This is aggression which we the victims would wholeheartedly welcome.

* * * *

A certain judge, who is deaf, was hearing a case in which both plaintiff and defendant were also deaf.

The plaintiff said: "This man ought to be made to pay his rent."

The judge, not hearing the statement, said cautiously to defendant: "What have you got to say about that?"

"Well," said defendant, "I always grind my corn by night."

Finally the judge said: "I have considered this action with great care, and have come to the conclusion that both brothers are equally liable to support their mother."

"Very Close Indeed" To Sidon

Columns From Iraq Advancing Rapidly Towards Aleppo And Palmyra

CAIRO, JUNE 14.

MEETING AT TIMES SPASMODIC RESISTANCE, AT OTHER TIMES HINDRANCES DUE TO DEMOLITIONS, THE ALLIED ARMY CONTINUES TO ADVANCE SLOWLY IN SYRIA, AND ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE MILITARY CIRCLES IS NOW "VERY CLOSE INDEED" TO SIDON.

ADVANCE TOWARDS ALEPPO

ANKARA, June 14.

BRITISH COLUMNS FROM IRAQ ARE REPORTED HERE TO BE VERY RAPIDLY ADVANCING TOWARDS ALEPPO AND PALMYRA

MEANWHILE IT IS REPORTED THAT MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSION IN SYRIA HAVE NOW ARRIVED IN TURKEY, ACCOMPANIED BY A LARGE NUMBERS OF THEIR COMPATRIOTS.

Vichy Officers' Antipathy Towards Nazis

JERUSALEM.—Vichy officers and men who are surrendering or falling into British and Allied hands in Syria openly profess their antipathy towards the Germans, stating that they have no hostility towards the British;—but declare their loyalty to Marshal Petain, according to a military spokesman at Jerusalem. The present stage of military operations in Syria, it is revealed today (Saturday) consists of straightening of the line from Sidon to Damascus for which a coastal column is marking time until other columns smooth out the salients. to the east of Kuneh the flanking movement is proceeding around Buraq to the south-east, resulted in penetration of Vichy's second line of defence and advance towards Adlya.

The spokesman revealed that the resistance was greater inland, namely, around Damascus while the coastal opposition was weaker.

VICHY.—The Vichy Government has rejected the suggestion made in the recent British note on Syria that it would be in the interests of both countries if Marshal Petain's Government instructed their forces to offer no resistance to the measures Allied forces are taking to prevent Germany from using Syria as a base of operations against them, states the Vichy news agency.

R. A. F.'s VALUABLE SUPPORT

CAIRO, June 14.

R. A. F. and Royal Australian Air Force aircraft continued to provide air support for the Allied troops in Syria and for the British Warships patrolling off the Syrian coast, states an R. A. F. Middle East communique.

ALEPPO AERODROME RAIDED

A successful raid was made on the Aleppo aerodrome. A large German bomber is believed to have been destroyed by a direct hit and extensive damage was done to a group of fighters. Although clouds of dust prvented an accurate assessment of the damage done, the pilots were able to see several fires burning fiercely. Bombers also gave close support to the Free French troops. All bombs fell on selected targets.

In Libya a heavy raid was carried out by the R. A. F on Benghazi on Thursday night. Direct hits or very near misses were registered on two three-thousand ton ships at the Cathedral Mo' and other heavy calibre bombs fell between the outer and central moles. A large fire was started and considerable damage caused.

On the same night landing grounds at Martuba and Gazala were attacked.

TRIPOLI RAIDED.

Tripoli was raided by fleet air-arm aircraft. Fires were started on and near the Spanish quay and among buildings west of the town enemy motor transport vehicles on the road between Barce and El Gubba Sil Gubba were bombed and machinegunned, many large vehicles being destroyed and several others being made unserviceable.

On the island of Rhodes Calato was also raided on Thursday night a fire being started on the aerodromes.

In Central Abyssinia units of the South African Air Force bombed positions still held by the Italians and machinegunned motor transport, from all these operations two aircraft are missing.—Reuter.

BR. FORCES IN LEBANON

Artillery Bombard Defences Behind Sidon

LONDON, June 15.

From Reuter's special correspondent with the British forces outside Sidon (Saturday).

The British forces in Southern Syria are now in Lebanon, south of a line some 20 miles in length from Merj Ayoum to Sidon. After leaving the Merj Ayoum area where the Vichy forces are putting up resistance on the outskirts of Hasbaya, I made my way across the country over hills and valleys to the west, and made contact with the British imperial column advancing along the Mediterranean coast. Contrastingw with the comparative peacefulness of the interior, a strange picture unfolded when we suddenly reached the top of an escarpment overlooking the blue waters of the Mediterranean and saw the battlefield before Sidon laid out in chessboard fashion below us.

British artillery were bombarding the defences behind the town of Sidon, units of the Royal navy steaming off the coast were pouring broadsides of shells into Vichy positions, while the terrain was covered with khaki-clad infantry preparing for the final assault on the town. Through glasses watched enemy planes dive-bombing the British fleet, and saw great fountains of water shoot up indicating near misses. Enemy aircraft were very active. While we were held up by a bombed roadway, three twin-engined planes flew over, and bombed and machine-gunned us.

THIRD ATTACK IN MORNING

An Australian soldier said it was the third air attack that morning. He had seen two planes shot down by British fighters. We were warmly welcomed in Lebanese villages; crowds surrounded our car smiling and shaking their hands. A younf British cavalry officer describing British entry into one village said: "The police chief lined up his men and handed over the keys of the armoury, and told us they all wanted to fight for General de Gaulle. I gave the police permission to keep their arms and maintain order."

HUGE U. S. SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME

NEW YORK, June 15.

American shipyards are expected this year to turn out 1,250,000 deadweight tons of merchant shipping, according to the United States' Maritime Commission as reported by the Washington Correspondent of the New York "Herald Tribune".

It is predicted that with the country's "rapidly expanding shipbuilding facilities" there will be an increase to 3,500,000 tons in 1942 and to five million tons in the following year.

The Commission put the cost of 705 merchantmen "built or building under contract" at 1625 million dollars.—Reuter.

U. S. EMBASSY EFFORTS TELL

Italian Courtesy To Recent British Minister In Yugoslavia

MADRID, June 15.

Mr. Ronald Campbell, recent British Minister to Yugoslovakia told Reuter's correspondent today that he and members of the British Legation and other British Minister to Yugoslavia now in Madrid, were treated throughout their journey from Yugoslavia with courtesy and consideration by the Italian authorities. The party is now awaiting to continue their journey to England.

Mr. Campbell said that they were all released on June 11 after necessary arrangements had been made through the intermediary of the United States Embassy in Rome, who is in charge of British interests in Italy, and to whose kindness and unflagging labours on their behalf, the party were deeply indebted. While at Chinachiano the party were joined by more Britons headed by the British Consul at Split previously lodged by the Italian authorities at Abbazia.—Reuter.

NEW LONDON (Connecticut).—Harvard made a clean sweep of the 79th Intervarsity Regatta on the Thames River here on Saturday, beating Yale in all the three events.

NON-VIOLENT WAY TO TACKLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

Kripalani On Limited Field Of Action For Satyagraha And Need Of Precautions

"Can an effective non-violent way to tackle the communal problem be devised when peaceful negotiations fail?" asks Acharya Kriplani in the course of an article on communal riots and Satyagraha.

Answering the question himself, Acharya Kriplani says: "If we rule out violence and if we are not to rely exclusively upon martyrdom, we have, in my opinion, to devise some scheme of non-co-operation."

LIMITED FIELD

Discussing what form this action should take, Acharya Kripalani states, unlike as against foreign domination, in communal conflict, the field of action is extremely limited. "No one community is in possession of political power Under these circumstances, the only field for withdrawal of co-operation seems to be the economic."

Such action, he proceeds, will be justified ethically as well as politically, especially if armed resistance is precluded. Acharya Kriplani quotes the instance of previous boycotts of British goods to support his claim that such action is not against the principles of Satyagraha.

It is no duty of a community to help or patronise a group that creates or foments riots. It is in no way a victim's duty to provide an assassin with the economic means to purchase the danger needed for his assassination.

Rather it is his duty to see that the assassin does not get the instrument.

Explaining further, Acharya Kriplani says that any scheme of non-co-operation will have to take individuals as organised in communal groups. All individuals in such groups who are not communal but national in their outlook must proclaim their faith boldly and unequivocally. Whether they be Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians or Parsis they must hold that religion is the personal affair of an individual and as such has nothing to do with the common economic and political life of the country."

"All such national-minded Indians, to whatever community they may belong, must throw in their weight with the aggrieved community in a communal conflict. They must lend their support to any just and equitable action taken after proper and impartial investigation of a communal trouble. Co-operative measures may be taken against any aggressive community, in which not only the aggrieved community but also national-minded Indians of all communities should participate. To discharge such delicate duties, the nationalists will have to be absolutely like Ceaser's wife above all suspicion and unaffected by the frowns.

PRECAUTIONS.

Acharya Kriplani proceeds to say that non-co-operation, which should be resorted to only after anxious, prolonged and patient deliberation, should not be vindictive and must be withdrawn the moment it has served its usefulness. Leaving details of such action to be drawn up later, he lays down certain negative precautions.

"There must be no effort at social boycott, for the object is to bring the communities together and not to separate them.

Non-co-operation must not be carried on into the field of necessities of life.

It cannot in the nature of things be carried on in a way that will endanger life or limb.

And it must be carried on in such a manner that no bitterness is created so that when peace is restored there are no wounds and sears left behind.

This weapon, he continues, can be handled with equal effect by the majority as well as the minority communities. In spite of the greatest care, some neutrals and innocents of a community may inevitably suffer. "When an individual has tried his best to see that his group behaves fairly and justly and has failed he must patiently bear the burden imposed upon him by the general folly, unless he is prepared to leave the group. The justice of such individual suffering must be recognised and appreciated.—A. P.

Puppet Joins Axis Gang

Croatia Signs Three-Power Pact At Venice Palace

LONDON, June 15.

The adherence of Croatia to the Three-Power Pact was signed at noon in Venice, says the Swiss Radio.

BERLIN.—Count Ciano on welcoming the delegates to the ceremony of signing Croatia's adherence to the Three-Power Pact said that the Pact was not a temporary expedient but destined to be a permanent basis for general collaboration, in which all countries could participate, who shared the desire of Germany Italy and Japan for the creation of a "New World Order" and world security, according to a German News Agency report.

M. Pavelitch, thanking Ciano, said that Croatia was proud to belong to adherents of the Tri-Partite Pact.—Reuter.

CIANO-RIBBENTROP PARLEYS

BERLIN, June 14.

Herr von Ribbentrop arrived at Venice to-night wher he was met by Count Ciano, says a dispatch to the German news agency. The two Axis Ministers are spending the evening together, it is added.

AMERICA SETS EXAMPLE

Capital & Labour Fall In Line To Expedite Armament Programme

KARACHI, June 14.

"American unity in the armament programme is evidenced by offers made by Capital and Labour in the beginning of this month to sink differences, concentrate all efforts, make all sacrifices, expedite defence programme," says the latest cable received here from the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, London.

The message adds that 16,000 industrialists presented to Mr. Willian Knudsen, Production management Director, a document pledging to put patriotism before personal gain while the American Federation of Labour representing five million trade unionists in a statement from the Executive Council put the whole weight of its membership behind any step in Foreign Affairs determined by President Roosevelt pledging American workers that all sacrifices needed will be borne willingly and cheerfully.—A. P.

PESHAWAR:—His Majesty King Zahir Shah's youngest son has been named Mohd. Nadir Khan. He is the third son of the Afghan King.

INDO-E. AFRICAN TRADE

A Singular Opportunity

A report dealing with the work done by Mr. M. H. Ismail, the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Mombasa, during the year 1939-40 is published. Below are given extracts from the report:—

In the introduction to the report it is stated that, with a view to conserving foreign exchange consequent upon the outbreak of the war, the Governments of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika took steps to restrict imports from non-Sterling countries. According to the Trade Commissioner, this has furnished India with a singular opportunity to capture a large portion of the East-African import trade and it is very gratifying to note that imports from India have been steadily growing, not only in cotton piecegoods but in a variety of other lines as well. The Trade Commissioner is of opinion that if full use is made of the opportunity thus presented by the war conditions, it should not be difficult to regain much of the lost ground. Possibilities of increasing inda's trade with the Belgian Congo, portions of which have been fed by the Tanganyika market, have also been indicated. In this connection, the Trade Commissioner has stressed the fact that the problem before the Indian manufacturers and exporters is more of consolidating their position in order to retain the East-African markets after the war is over than of merely capturing the trade temporarily in the conditions brought about by the war. He urges that a long range policy must be pursued by the Indian manufacturers to place India's trade on a permanent footing, firstly, by studying closely the particular tastes of the buyers and the special requirements of the East-African markets and, secondly by placing the export trade on a systematically organised basis. The Trade Commissioner has offered certain concrete suggestions in this connection for examination and adoption by manufacturers and exporters in India.

The following commodities, among others, figure prominently in the Indo-East African trade:—

COTTON TEXTILES:—This group continued to be the most important item of the import trade of the East-African territories. During 1939, the value of cotton textiles was £884,663 or 10 per cent. of all goods imported in the case of Kenya and Uganda and £614,841 or 20.2 per cent. of all goods imported in the case of the Tanganyika Territory.

The position of India in the import trade of East Africa of the various categories of cotton textiles is indicated below:—

GREY, UNBLEACHED:—'Kenya and Uganda.—In sympathy with the general decline, imports from India also registered a fall from 19,250 linear yards valued at £302 in 1938, to 3,105 linear yards valued at £49 in 1939. There were also corresponding decreases in the case of imports from Japan and the United States of America, but the United Kingdom was the only exception in registering an advance.

'Tanganyika'.—Imports from India showed a decline from 225,810 square yards valued at £3,285 in 1938 to 176,434 square yards valued at £2,169 in 1939, notwithstanding an advance in the total imports of this category. Imports from Japan showed an appreciable improvement.

BLEACHED:—'Kenya and Uganda'.—Along with the advance in the total imports the share of India increased from 69,950 linear yards valued at £2,279 in 1938 to 92,248 linear yards valued at £2,707 in 1939.

Tanganyika (white, bleached).—Imports from India advanced from 89,661 square yards valued at £1,549 in 1933 to 121,414 square yards valued at £2,031 in 1939 in common with an increase in the total imports under this category. Imports from the United Kingdom declined slightly while Japan registered an appreciable improvement.

DYED IN THE PIECE:—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from both India and the United Kingdom suffered slight declines although the total imports registered an advance, Japan being mainly responsible for this increased importation.

Tanganyika.—In spite of a very noticeable advance in the total imports of this category, the share of India declined from 137,558 square yards valued at £2,849 in 1938 to 108,327 square yards valued at £2,282 in 1939. Japan improved her position remarkably while there was no noticeable variation in the imports from the United Kingdom.

COLOURED:—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from India fell slightly from 909,008 linear yards valued at £21,093 in 1938 to 874,984 linear yards valued at £20,202 in 1939 in sympathy with a proportionately larger fall in the total imports under this category. Imports from the other principal countries of origin, viz., the United Kingdom, Aden and Japan also suffered appreciable declines, while those from the Netherlands completely ceased.

Tanganyika.—Imports from India fell from 1,303,359 square yards valued at £23,343 in 1938 to 856,345 square yards valued at £15,392 in 1939, in sympathy with the decline in the total imports under this category. Shipments from the United Kingdom and Japan also were on a reduced scale, while Holland's share showed a slight advance.

BOOTS AND SHOES:—Kenya and Uganda.—The value of imports from India slightly improved from £4,674 in 1938 to £5,199 in 1939, in spite of a fall in the total imports of boots and shoes.

Tanganyika.—The total imports as well as imports from India did not fluctuate widely from the figures of the preceding year.

WHEAT:—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from India fell slightly in sympathy with a corresponding decline in the total imports. Besides India, supplies were obtained almost entirely from the adjacent territory of Tanganyika.

GRAIN (INCLUDING WHEAT, RICE AND PULSE):—Tanganyika.—Imports from India registered a slight advance from 25,159 cwts. valued at £16,063 in 1938 to 26,049 cwts. valued at £17,611 in 1939 in common with a rise in the total imports under this head.

WHEAT FLOUR:—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from India, which is almost the only source of supply declined from 29,450 cwts. valued at £16,165 in 1938 to 27,884 cwts. valued at £14,226 in 1939.

Tanganyika.—Imports from India rose from 5,613 cwts. valued at £3,274 in 1938 to 6,368 cwts valued at £3,458 in 1939, in common with an advance in the total imports. The bulk of supplies of wheat flour are derived from the adjacent territories of Kenya and Uganda.

SPICES (OTHER THAN BETEL NUTS):—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from India advanced from 7,317 cwts. valued at £9,268 in 1938 to 8,520 cwts. valued at £12,335 in 1939. Imports from Zanzibar also showed an increase while those from the United Kingdom and China slightly declined.

JUTE BAGS AND SACKS:—Kenya and Uganda.—Imports from India, which practically has the monopoly of the trade, advanced from 486,353 dozens valued at £122,750 in 1938 to 568,920 dozens valued at £181,612 in 1939.

R.A.F. Bombs Straddle Berths Of Nazi Warships

Heavy Attack On Brest And Ruhr Industrial Areas

LONDON, June 15.

MANY HEAVY BOMBS STRADDLED THE BERTHS OF THE NAZI BATTLESHIPS 'SCHARNHORST', 'GNEISENAU' AND A 'HIPPER' CLASS CRUISER DURING A RAID BY STRONG FORCES OF BRITISH BOMBERS ON BREST ON THE NIGHT OF FRIDAY, SATURDAY, SAYS AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Communique says that strong forces of the Bomber Command "attacked the docks at Brest, where the battleships 'Scharnhorst' and 'Gneisenau' and a cruiser of the 'Hipper' class are still lying. Many heavy bombs were seen to burst in the docks area and straddle the berths of all the three ships."

The Communique also reports that "the offensive against the Ruhr was continued by aircraft of the Bomber Command last night. A heavy attack was made on the industrial district of Schwerte and extensive damage was done."

One British bomber is missing from these attacks. In addition airplanes of the Coastal Command made night attacks on enemy shipping in the Channel and bombed aerodromes in Britanny with the loss of two aircraft.

R. A. F. Bombs St. Omer Air Fields

Early yesterday morning British fighter planes in considerable strength carried out extensive sweeps over Channel and Northern France.

A squadron of bombers, which accompanied them, attacked air fields at Saint Omer and obtained direct hits on aerodrome buildings. British fighters destroyed three German fighters in combat.

During other offensive patrols carried out by our fighters yesterday, the aerodrome near Cherbourg and a German patrol boat in the Channel were attacked with machineguns and cannon fire.

One British bomber is missing from these daylight operations.

Fires Started In Targets In Cologne

Last night (Saturday Sunday) aircraft of the British Bomber Command were again over Western Germany and attacked industrial targets in the Cologne area. It is authoritatively learned that fires were started but low clouds made it impossible to observe the full results of the attacks. No British plane is missing from this operaton.

NAZI ADMISSION

BERLIN: R.A.F. forces flew over Western Germany last night dropping high-explosive bombs, states the German news agency.—Reuter.

MINOR RAIDS ON WEST ENGLAND

LONDON, June 15.

While the R.A.F. vigorously carried the war across the Channel to-day all Britain was raid free. There were no reports of bombs being dropped anywhere up to 18-00 (G.M.T.) states a Ministry of Home Security.

Subsequent to the earlier Communique it has been reported that during Saturday evening some bombs were dropped at a point in south-west England, causing a small number of casualties states the Ministry of Home Security.

Raids On West England

"A few enemy aircraft last night dropped bombs at a small number of places in west England," states an Air Ministry Communique this morning.

The damage caused was slight and the casualties were small.

One enemy aircraft was destroyed.

Raid On Cyprus

NICOSIA (Cyprus): (Delayed in transmission):—Cyprus had its second air-raid of the war on Friday afternoon when bombs were dropped on two villages in the western end of the island. It is officially announced that one villager was slightly hurt and no damage was done.

AXIS PLANES IN RHODES SET ON FIRE

R. A. F.'s Daylight Raids On Gazala And Capuzzo

CAIRO, June 15.

R. A. F. again raided Calato aerodrome in Rhodes during the night of June 13/14, when a number of Axis planes in the dispersal area were set on fire, says an R. A. F. Middle East "Communique".

The same night R. A. F. bombers heavily attacked Benghazi and started a number of fires.

Successful attacks were also made on landing grounds at Benina, Gazala and Derna. Continuous fighter patrols were maintained during the day.

DAYLIGHT RAIDS ON GAZALA

Fighter craft participated in daylight raids on Gazala aerdrome, where a number of enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged and between Gazala aerodrome, where a number of enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged and between Gazala and Capuzzo they machine-gunned and destroyed 19 motor transport vehicles and damaged three armoured fighting vehicles. South African fighters shot down one two-engined Messerschmitt in Sofafi area and machine-gunned and damaged a Savoia bomber on the ground near Bar-es-Serir.

From these and the Syrian operations five Allied planes are missing.

Jimma Encircled In Abyssinia

A British G. H. Q. "Communique" to-day states:

IN LIBYA there is nothing to report.

IN ABYSSINIA, Patriot forces are participating in the encirclement of Jimma, while Imperial troops continue their advance upon the town.

IN IRAQ all is quiet.

NEWS IN BRIEF

LAHORE:—A decision to hold the Punjab commercial and industrial Congress during the Dushera holidays in Lahore was taken by the Executive Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce. The Committee passed a resolution protesting against the introduction of the message-rate system in certain telephone exchanges.

NAINI TAL:—The Governor of U. P. has received a sum of Rs. 25,000 from the British Indian Association, Oudh, for investment in the three-year interest free war bonds. The Association has asked that this sum be transferred to interest-free bonds.

NAINI TAL:—His Excellency the Governor of U. P. has received a sum of Rs. 1,050 for his war purposes fund from the Principal, Sherwood College, Nani Tal and a sum of Rs. 143 for St. Georges Fund for Sailors.

MADRAS:—Considerable progress has been made in the matter of recruitment of persons to A. R. P. work in the City of Madras, according to a report submitted to the A. R. P. Committee which met on Saturday at Fort St. George, Sir G. T. Boag, Adviser to the Governor presiding.

PESHAWAR:—Jumma prayers passed off peacefully to-day. In the mosques occupied by Khaksars, meetings were held after prayers at which several Khaksars made speeches.

DATIA:—To bid farewell to the Datia Mechanised Transport Section consisting of 116 men there was a march past and parade yesterday. The Dewan, took the salute and advised them to maintain the good name of Datia by their bravery and high standard of work while on war duty.

KARACHI:—Decision to reserve two seats for women on the Karachi Municipal Corporation, one for Hindus and the other for Muslims, was taken by the Corporation at its meeting on Saturday. It may be mentioned that Government had forwarded the proposal of Mrs. G. Allana, M.L.A., on the subject, to the Corporation for opinion.

LUCKNOW:—Two Sunnis were arrested on Saturday evening in Aminabad for reciting Madhe Sahaba publicly in defiance of the District Magistrate's order banning public recital of Madhe Sahaba.

NAINI TAL:—His Excellency the Governor has sanctioned Rs. 12,000 for the purchase of a motor van to fit the cinema equipment which was presented to him by the Raja of Jehangirbad when he last visited Jehangirbad.

LAHORE.—The President of the Punjab Traders' Association has appointed an Enquiry Committee, consisting of Lala Niranjan Das, advocate, Gujranwala, and Lala Beli Carowara, to go into certain allegations against the Police in connection with occurrences on May 28 following the sale of toy cartridges by merchants of Rawalpindi.

MAHASABHA POSTPONES DIRECT ACTION

Overwhelming Support For Moonje's Resolution

TWO-DAY SESSION OF COMMITTEE CONCLUDES: DR. MOOKHERJEE EXPLAINS IMPLICATIONS OF RECOMMENDATION

CALCUTTA, June 15.

THE TWO-DAY SESSION OF THE ALL-INDIA COMMITTEE OF THE HINDU MAHASABHA AT THE ASUTOSH COLLEGE HALL CONCLUDED TO-DAY AFTER HAVING ADOPTED, BY 61 TO 10 VOTES, THE RESOLUTION, MOVED YESTERDAY BY DR. B. S MOONJE, RECOMMENDING POSTPONEMENT OF EFFECT BEING GIVEN TO THE MADURA RESOLUTION ON "DIRECT ACTION."

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR WAS IN THE CHAIR.

The discussion on the resolution continued for about three hours in which about a dozen members of the Comittee participated.

Altogether three amendments were moved to the resolution of which one was withdrawn and the other two were rejected.

FIRST AMENDMENT

The first amendment to the official resolution, moved by Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, sought to postpone "Direct Action" for any purpose whatsoever unless and until the British Government agreed to the Pakistan Scheme with the consequent vivisection of India in view of the Viceroy's many replies to Mr. Savarkar which had largely met the Hindu Mahasabha demands made at the Madura Session of the Mahasabha, specially in regard to grant of Dominion Status, the promise of protection of minorities, industrialisation of the country and militarisation of the Hindus.

In support of his amendment, the Dewan Bahadur referred to the latest international and internal developments, which in his opinion, had made the time inopportune for Direct Action on any scale in any part of the country. He, however, withdrew his amendment at the request of the President.

FORMS OF DIRECT ACTION

Mr. Sanat Kumar Roy Choudhury by another amendment wanted the Mahasabha to undertake those forms of Direct Action which could be launched immediately, such as, campaign of economic boycott of the Government of India and all those who were standing in the way of their progress by abjuring the use of excised and imported articles. Direct Action should also be undertaken whenever their civil and religious rights were threatened or superseded and also for the restoration of the Hindu temples converted into mosques and for the stoppage of cow slaughter."

NOT FOR CHEAP POPULARITY

Moving his amendment, Mr. Roy Choudhury repudiated the charge that they had accepted the Madura resolution on Direct Action only to win elections and gain cheap popularity. He pointed out that they might not be ready for any action on a large scale, but they were undoubtedly prepared for the kind of action suggested by him in his amendment.

Prof. Debendra Nath Mookerjee, supported the amendment, while Mr. Fadamraj Jain opposed it.

The amendment was rejected by the House, only three voting for it.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT LOST

Mr. Narendra Nath Das, M.L.A., moved the last amendment which wanted to give full power to the Provincial Working Committees in regard to the question of launching Direct Action whenever and wherever necessary for "the defence of civic, political, social and religious rights of the Hindus against legislative enactments or administrative measures calculated to curb, crush and humiliate the Hindus."

Mr. Das' amendment which was supported by Mr. Sarat Chandra Guha and opposed by Mr. Hari Banerjee and Mrs. Kalyani Mallick, was lost by an overwhelming majority.—

Mr. V. G. Deshpande opposing the official resolution pointed out that the reasons adduced in the resolution for postponing direct action for the present were "unjust and untenable". By postponing the matter they would simply cancel the Madura Resolution, which was adopted almost without any opposition. The circumstances, he added, had not changed since the Madura Resolution to such an extent as to necessitate the postponement or shelving of the matter for an indefinite period. The situation in the country as well as in Europe had almost been the same during the Madura Session of the Mahasabha as they were now.

DILATORY TACTICS.

Mr. Deshpande regretted that a section of the Hign Command of the Mahasabha had been following dilatory tactics since the Madura Session, specially in so far as the question of giving effect to the resolution on "direct action" was concerned. He pointed out that their decision to postpone "direct action" would change the very trend of the Mahasabha's principle.

Mr. Indraprakash also found no justification for shelving the Madura Resolution, according to which they wanted to do something practical.

He regretted the complacency of some of their fellow members in regard to the replies of the Viceroy to their demands put forward before the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Mr. Chandra Gupta Vedalankar and Mr. Ganpatrai associated themselves with what had been said by the previous speakers in opposition to the resolution.

Mr. N. K. Basu in support of the resolution said that the Madura Resolution did not embody any demands of the Mahasabha nor did it call for any direct action.

DR. MOOKHERJEE CLARIFIES.

In refuting opposition arguments, Dr. Syamprasad Mookerjee said that since the passing of the Madura Resolution and particularly during the last three months, they had witnessed the outbreak of several communal risings, some of which had been of an unusual character. They were not to be regarded as isolated instances of lawlessness, but indicated a well organised campaign of oppression on the Hindus and an attempt to terrorise them in accepting the scheme of Pakistan. One lesson, however, which had come upon them was that while the Moslems were better organised and could easily adopt the art of acting together for the protection of their own interests, the Hindus were isolated, disorganised and often incapable of resisting unjust attack committed on them. It was not to be understood for a moment that an All-India political struggle should be postponed, because of possible communal disturbances. Tho two issues were to be looked upon separately. The need for an All-India political struggle was there, and it must be undertaken sooner or later. "If it comes as a result of mutual understanding between England and India and of England's acceptance of India's inherent rights, no struggle or conflict will be necessary, but if this does not happen or in order to make such an honourable understanding possible, India's determination to win freedom must be expressed in a clear and tangible manner. freedom that is born out of suffering, sacrifice and struggle, no matter how long and arduous this might be, has a value and blessing of its own."

Referring to the recent communal disturbances, which had occurred in various provinces, Dr. Mookherjee said that they did not believe that riots and disturbances of the public peace would achieve any good whatsoever or advance their interests, politically or otherwise.

At the same time when these attacks came, it was essential that they must have the strength and organisation to resist them. They would claim the support of a machinery of Government for the protection of the fundamental rights of citizenship. But, Dr. Mookherjee pointed out, no community could ever live maintaining its honour and self-respect, if it was always to depend on other people's mercy or on Government protection. So, he urged their attention for the present should be concentrated on consolidating the Hindus in order to ensure the security of their hearths and homes.

Replying to opposition arguments, Dr. Mookherjee said that the present resolution on "Direct Action" did not contemplate going back upon the Madura Resolution They postponed its All-India operation for the time being. At the same time, each Province would get ample scope to carry on its struggle for the upholding of the Hindu interests in different sphere of activities. "The future that lies before us", he asserted, "is one of struggle and sacrifice, of a continuous service on constructive lines so that the afflicted and downtrodden may be levelled up and a feeling of oneness may permeate among all sons and daughters of Hindusthan. Between now and the next session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha let our constructive activities, especially in relation to Hindu rights absorb the attention of all workers, from top to bottom, so that out of humble efforts a mighty force may emerge that will not only protect the interests of Hindus as such but will also uphold firmly the dignity, the honour and freedom of Hindusthan."—A. P.

SRIVASTAVA'S WIRE TO SAVARKAR

CAWNPORE, June 13.

Sir J. P. Srivastava has sent the following telegram to Mr V. D. Savarkar, President of the All India Hindu Mahasabha:

"United Provinces solidly against Direct Action in any form in existing international and internal situation. Hindus stand to lose greatly by any such precipitate move. We must concentrate all our energies on militarisation and industrialisation."—A. P.

Sangathan On National Scale

The resolution recommending postponement of "direct action" as moved at this evening's meeting of the All-India Committee by Dr. E. S. Moonje also recommended that the campaign of the Pakistan riots already set on foot by the Muslims makes it imperative that Hindu Sangathanists throughout India should organise themselves on a national scale and should be prepared in every locality to defend their hearths, homes, temples, Hindu rights, and above all, Hindu honour, consolidating all available forces to resist the dangers facing Hindusthan.

That in order to intensify a spirit of resistance against all oppression and aggression a comprehensive constructive programme be immediately taken in hand, stress being laid on the following aspects:—

(A) Creation of Hindu solidarity and consolidation of all classes of Hindus by adopting a social programme which will remove all artificial barriers and will rouse spontaneous pan-Hindu consciousness among them.

(B) Effective organisation of Volunteer Dals to be recruited from all classes of Hindus for defence of Hindu rights against all aggression.

(C) Vigorous campaign for enrolment of at least one crore of Hindu Sahba members to be completed before the next All-India session.—A. P.

Municipalities & War Funds

NOT COMPETENT TO CONTRIBUTE:

Cuttack Civic Chief Rules Resolution Out Of Order

CUTTACK, June 13.

The Cuttack Municipal Council considered to-day a resolution moved by Mr. Rudracharan Mahanti for a contribution of Rs. 200 to the Provincial War Fund in view of the "threatening war danger to India and the huge money that is required for India's defence"

The mover stated that in giving the grant it may be specified that the money should be spent for safety, convenience, welfare or giving relief to the inhabitants of the town.

Mr. Rajkrishna Bose (Congress) raising a point of order stated inter alia,' that the Commissioners of the Municipality had not the same privileges as enjoyed by the members of legislatures. He also argued that it was not within the competence of the Municipality to contribute for such funds.

The President, Mr. Satyen Narayan Sen' Gupta, ruled the resolution out of order as it was not within the competence of the Municipality to contribute to the war fund.—A. P.

'HELPLESS AGAINST RAIDER'S GUNS'

Story Of 'Britannia' Survivors

NEW YORK, June 14.

Survivors of the British vessel "Eritannia"—sunk by a German raider—who arrived here told a grim story of a 23 days journey in an open boat across 1,700 miles of the Atlantic in which 44 out of 82 died.

The "Britannia" sighted the German raider when she was 60 miles from Dakar and though defensively armed, was helpless against the raider's six-inch guns which poured 70 rounds into "Eritannia."

Three hundred passengers and one hundred crew were crowded into boats one of which manned by the third officer William MacVicar carried 82 people. Though Dakar was only 600 miles away, MacVicar set course for South America 1,500 miles away which was favoured by wind and current. Limited to one cup water and one biscuit daily each 44 succumbed from wounds or exposure. The 38 of the original 82 finally beached the boat near Sao Louse in Brazil and fell exhausted on the sands where natives found them the following day.—Reuter.

Victory For Poona Strikers

Settlement Reached In Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills Dispute

POONA, June 15.

The strike in the Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd has ended to-day following an agreement reached between the workers and the management to pay a dearness allowance of five pice per worker per day and the workers, who had been on strike, are asked to join duty within eight days from to-morrow.

It is stated that leaders of the workers and the management met together for the last three days and took the decision to end the strike.

It will be recalled that the workers of the mill had been on strike for the last 47 days in regard to a dearness allowance. Before the workers went on strike the matter has referred to the chief Conciliator, who decided that the workers should get a dearness allowance of one anna per day per worker. Being dissatisfied with this decision the workers went on strike on April 30, 1941 Then the management applied to the Industrial Court to institute an inquiry and declare that the strike was illegal Accordingly the Industrial Court appointed Mr B K Dalvi, member of the Industrial Court to enquire into the matter but the decision of the Court has not yet been announced

Meanwhile the leaders of the strikers and the management met together and came to an amicable settlement as stated above. —A. P

Why Germany Wants French Collaboration

Italy Becomes More And More A Liability With Lesser War Effort

LONDON, June 15.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent writes that Germany is finding Italy more and more of a liability than a help and that German Efforts at present are directed towards securing even closer co-operation with France, especially in the economic and industrial field. The Italian economic output has been steadily falling off, the latest figures showing that her war effort has declined by about 23 per cent from eleven milliard lire to eight and half milliards. There seems little hope of any substantial recovery, as Italy has lost valuable sources of raw materials in Africa and will not get much booty out of her territories in the Balkans.

Germany realises that France could give her much more than she ever expected from Italy. The French Fleet is still an asset to be reckoned with; the French Colonies have great resources of many commodities coveted by Germany and French industry is still practically intact and if it is harnessed to the German machine would afford very appreciable help at a critical juncture

WHAT NAZIS WILL GAIN

Germany has been working to her maximum production for years past though, thanks to imported labour and unremitting drive, the peak has slightly risen even in the first quarter of 1941 but it is being rapidly overtaken by the combined British and American ouput, which will eventually qualitatively and quantitatively outdistance it. Germany realises her best hope of improvement would be through collaboration with French metal, engineering, motor, aircraft and Allied industries.

At present France is working only 60 per cent of her capacity but if production could be stepped up to 100 per cent, it would represent a gain of nearly 20 per cent for Germany, if only half the output was annexed.

It has transpired that German efforts to induce French workmen to go to Germany have met with no success. There is apparently some idea now of importing large numbers of German workmen into France for installation in key positions in factories.

Only willing collaboration can make this measure successful.—Reuter.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Governments in all provinces for the duration of the war. The Indian Princes may be invited to enter into the picture on agreed terms at the time of the framing of a new constitution.

"Such is in broad outline my view of a possible settlement. Other views may as well as advanced with equal conviction; but I feel certain that no agreement is likely to be lasting unless it is conceived on an All-India basis. Ideas may differ on what maximum autonomy for a unit should mean, and what a Centre should be like where the Muslims could feel absolutely safe. But the two ideas must go together and blend in a manner agreeable to all the parties concerned".—A. P.

How To Solve Communal Problem

DR. ABDUL LATIF'S SUGGESTIONS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), (By Mail.)

A solution of the communal problem is possible if at least the substance of the Muslim League demand is conceded, says Dr. Syed Abdul Latif of Hyderabad (Dn.), in the course of a circular he has addressed to certain political leaders in the country.

In order that the reply of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to Dr. Syed Abdul Latif on the subject of a rapprochement between the League and the Congress might be viewed in its proper perspective. Dr Latif has released the following from his circular which he had addressed to political leaders and with which Dr. Rajendra Prasad's reply is concerned.

"The unfortunate and growing cleavage between the Muslim League and the Congress is causing immeasurable damage to the progress of India; and I think it is high time that earnest minds in the land strive and co-operate in finding a solution—not a patch work compromise, but an agreeable and permanent solution—by bringing about some sort of harmony between their respective ideologies and programmes

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

'Obstacles in the way of a rapprochement are of diverse character, and one in your position could not be unaware of them But there are two obstacles which we shall have to get over at all costs. One is the ideology which the Muslim League has developed aiming at the partition of the country; the other is the opposition to that ideology. It will serve no useful purpose to bring to mind the conditions under which the League ideology took its birth and thrived. The fact stands that it is now a force to reckon with. There was a time when it could have easily taken a different shape; but opportunities were missed allowing it to grow more and more rigid in its form I, who knew its trend from the beginning, while supporting the cause of Muslim solidarity through my publications—the cultural future of India (1938) and the Muslim problem in India (1939)—was particularly anxious to see that this newly growing Muslim outlook was set against an All-India background, by dwelling on the need for an alternative constitution such as would 'allow none to gain an upper hand over the other and yet afford them all every moral urge to care for each other, and work together for the lasting good of their common motherland' and thereby make each party a trustee for every other party. But the atmosphere was not helpful.

"The 'Pakistan' idea of the Muslim League has its strong as well as its weak points; and no one, I fancy, has drawn the attention of Mr. Jinnah to its weaknesses with greater earnestness than I have in the course of personal discussion and correpondence. That idea now is part of the League's creed —a logical end as it might seem, in the absence of any direct attempt at compromise. But I have not lost hope of readjustment; and in this I seek your co-operation.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S OBJECTIVE

"The primary impulse, as you may be knowing, which ranged the Muslim League sternly against the federal part in particular of the Government of India Act of 1935, and engendered in its mind the idea of partition, was the fear of a strong centre where Muslims would be submerged by non-Muslims. That fear must be removed if a lasting settlement is to be reached. But it is for the majority party to show how this could be done For ought I know, it seems to me that a solution is possible, if at least the substance of the Muslim League demand is conceded. Shorn of its separatist touch or character, that demand amounts to no more than a strong desire for the utmost freedom from an external centre in the internal administration of the provinces in the north-west and the north-east of India where the Muslims are in the majority. If that is the actual objective, it should not be difficult for the League to favour an arrangement under which those provinces, as constituent units in a new constitution, are assured, equally with other units, the maximum or the utmost possible autonomy consistent with the safety of India as a whole. This will argue that the residuary powers shall vest in the Units and that the Centre should be such as not to allow any particular party to dominate other parties. Such a plan will afford to the contending parties the substance of their respective demands —sense of security and sovereign status to each unit on the one hand, and political unity for the whole of India on the other. If this were possible and I see no reason why it should not be, then the question of effective and adequate constitutional safeguards for minorities in constituent units —the only other basic demand of the League—will not present any serious difficulty. Details, of course, will take time to settle.

COMPOSITE GOVT. AT CENTRE

"But if the leading parties in the land agree on some such principles of settlement as indicated above the present deadlock might easily be resolved by setting up an interim composite Government at the Centre and like composite

Contnued in Col. 5)

MAD WITH STOMACH PAIN

It doesn't matter how long-standing your stomach trouble may be—it doesn't matter how bad your pain is—Maclean Brand Stomach Powder will almost certainly ease it away—and its cause as well.

Take the case of Mr J. R. Ever since he left the Army, after the last War, he suffered from Gastric Trouble. He had all his teeth out, but got no relief. He tried one cheap remedy after another, but the trouble remained.

Read his own words :—

"I was mad with pain, no one knows how awful I felt. I decided to get Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Well, I took a teaspoonful and a-half and was absolutely surprised how the pain faded away. It's wonderful."

This is only one example among thousands of the quick, lasting relief from stomach pain that comes after taking MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder. Why not try this famous powder (or the tablets) for your stomach trouble? You won't have to endure stomach pain much longer if you do! But make sure you see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton—that is your safeguard against disappointment. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

INFANT FEEDING IS SAFER WITH THIS MILK

• There are two important reasons why many doctors prescribe Klim for infants.

First, it is fresh unadulterated milk that is always uniform . . . it keeps without refrigeration. Second, the powdering process automatically makes Klim more digestible . . . yet the nourishing food elements and natural milk flavour are retained.

Klim is easy to use . . . replacing the water restores the milk to its natural form. It is good for all the family. Buy a tin today.

KLIM POWDERED WHOLE MILK

DONT MENTION CONSTIPATION!

It's a word we never use in this house; you see it's never needed, we use CASTOPHENE instead! CASTOPHENE is the ideal laxative for regular people—grown-ups and kiddies too—a real boon at an easy price.

IT TASTES NICE WON'T FORM A HABIT AND COSTS SO LITTLE

Castophene CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

MUTT AND JEFF—Not Only That But Jeff Furnished the Enemy with the Ammunition By BUD FISHER.

WHERE ARE YOU GOING?
I'M OFF TO CAPTURE THE HEART OF MY FAIR LADY WITH MUSIC!
OH, LET ME CALL YOU SWEETHEART I'M IN LOVE WITH YOU
2-20
HEY, BUDDY! I DROPPED MY SHOE! WILL YOU THROW IT UP?
SURE!
THANKS!
OH, LET ME CALL YOU SWEET--
BISHER

Standardization Of Wages

CO-OPERATION OF LABOUR ESSENTIAL

Bombay Committee Recommends Setting Up Permanent Machinery

An important chapter in the Report of the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which was submitted to the Government in July last year but was released for publication by the latter only last week, is that on "Standardization of wages. The Committee consisted of the Hon. Justice H V. Divatia (Chairman) and Messrs Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil and S. A. Brelvi.

The following is a brief summary of the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee on 'standardization of wages'.

Our discussions in connection with the various schemes of standardization of wages submitted to us were considerably handicapped by the fact that the employers could not agree to discuss the schemes with the representatives of labour', writes the committee.

If a uniform standard is to be evolved for all the centres, the committee thinks, it is essential that while applying it to the various centres proper allowance should be made for variations in the cost of living. The existing regional variations in the payment of labour cannot be ignored altogether in the drawing up of standardization schemes. Taking advantage of the introduction of schemes of standardization, it may be possible to help in raising to some extent, the levels of wages; but this attempt cannot succeed in doing away altogether with the disparities. The labour and skill involved in work in the different occupations is undoubtedly the main criterion to be adopted in determining differentials, but illustrations the Committee says, which it cites show how the evaluation of this criterion may differ from centre to centre.

While the Committee agrees that advantage should be taken of the adoption of schemes of standardization to reduce disparities, that end should be achieved not by effecting cuts in the rates for any occupation but by a process of levelling up when the standardization lists are framed. Standardization of wages can be introduced with success only if labour co-operates. It is essential that before schemes of standardization are drawn up or revised in future, proper facilities should be granted by employers' organizations to representatives of trade union organizations to study the machinery in use and the methods of working in vogue. "To ignore the increases granted in accordance with the recommendations made in our Interim Report and to seek to stabilize wages on the basis of the level prevailing in 1937 will, in our opinion, be tantamount to enforcing wage cuts which were partially restored in 1938", says the committee

The various differentials between occupation and occupation are justified by the employers as being determined by considerations of output of work, but varying as they do from centre to centre and occasionally even in a centre, it is not possible to accept them as having necessarily a scientific basis. A formidable difficulty in the way of standardizing the earnings of winders is that of dividing the work among the women on the musters. On the whole the scheme for weavers' rates proposed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is sound.

COMMITTEE'S SCHEME

In response to a request from the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and after consulting Government in the matter, the committee has drawn up a scheme of standardization of wages for mills in Bombay.

"We have approached the question of standardization not by determining a normal period but from a different angle and have based our recommendations on what appeared to us to be reasonable and fair looking to prevailing economic conditions, that is, the economic conditions on the eve of the war", says the Committee.

"It has not been possible for us to accept the contention of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, that their proposals represent a level suitable for normal times We hold that the existing level of wages is, at the level of the cost of living ruling in August 1939, suitable for times of normal trade The demand for any material reduction or increase in the wage bill must be considered by itself as a separate issue and not as a part of a scheme for standardization. If a wage reduction is incorporated in a standardization proposal, this may well result in creating a permanent prejudice against standardization in the minds of workers and make them always suspicious of such proposals". The committee adds:

"We hold that it would serve no useful purpose if we went beyond the facts collected in 1937 and conducted an inquiry into the general question of comparing the levels of wages as between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We do not think it necessary to examine this question in detail also because we hold that the time has not yet come when it is possible to have a uniform level of wages in the industry throughout the Province. An attempt to enforce a uniform level of wages —even when an allowance is made for the cost of living—would involve too numerous and too considerable changes in wage rates. An approach to uniformity must be through at least two previous stages. These stages are: first, the imposition of a minimum wage level for a region which will considerably narrow the disparities within the region, and second, the standardization of wages for the region. The introduction in 1934 of the minimum wage schedule in Bombay paved the way for standardization in the centre. Standardization should be based on conditions obtaining in a centre by itself and its consideration should not at the initial stage be complicated by attempting a definite correlation to an extraneous wage level

THE BASIS

"We have, in framing our scheme of standardization for Bombay, adopted broadly the basis of the existing level of wages in that centre. We have not been able either to define the duties of the different categories of workers or to indicate their comparative strength in each process or department". A precise definition of his duties is of the utmost importance from the point of view of the worker.

The determination of the number of helpers, whenever they are given to piece workers in any department, is absolutely necessary and should be attempted, immediately a scheme of standardized wage rates is put into force. It will be advantageous to both parties to have the duties of workers clearly defined and the musters standardized so that practice is made uniform from unit to unit and the investigation of complaints and the settlement of disputes is thereby made easier.

In determining, for purposes of standardization, the present level of earnings in each occupation the Committee has proceeded by ascertaining the average earnings revealed by the sample wage census of 1937 and adding thereto the increment appropriate to the category of earnings in the schedule, incorporated in our Interim Report, in which the average fell. The committee sees no justification for differences smaller than eight annas in the wage rate schedule for time workers and we have taken advantage of this opportunity to eliminate to some extent the large number of small differentials that have grown up in the industry through course of time.

The committee has considered it necessary in respect of the lowest wage categories to take action of the type we expect the Trade Board to take in the direction of raising the wages and have recommended standardized wage rates accordingly. The lowest wage proposed is Rs. 20 per month for women sweepers. The committee has put doffers and creelers on an initial wage of Rs. 22 per month in view of the fact that their occupations are considered at learners' occupations. The wages of men sweepers are put at Rs. 24 per month, and those of coolies and other unskilled workers at Rs. 25 per month. The increases in wage rates which these figures represent are no doubt, somewhat substantial so far as the particular classes of workers are concerned; but they amount in the aggregate to a very small percentage of the total wage bill. The committee has not attempted any other adjustments regarding occupational gradations and have, in general, adhered closely to existing levels of payments. It has retained the differentials revealed by the 1937 census as modified by the graded schedule of the increments granted in 1938. It has thought it most proper not to disturb the mutual relationship which exists today between the different categories of workers in the frame department. Inasmuch as doffers and creelers are looked upon as serving in apprentice occupations, it has fixed for these occupations an initial wage lower than that for the unskilled workers.

INCREMENTS TO DOFFERS AND CREELERS

The committee recommends that the following scale of increments be granted to doffers and creelers in the frame, ring spinning, doubling and warping departments, provided they continue in the service of the same mill in the same occupation in which they were originally recruited.

Re. 1 after completion of two years' service;

Re. 1 additional after completion of three years' service;

Re. 1 additional after completion of four years' service.

The proposal of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, for garding the wage rates for ring spinning according to the number of spindles alone has been accepted by the committee as more satisfactory than the present one which is based also on a differentiation between single and double side working.

The committee sees no justification for abolishing the additional payment for minding weft frames that has always been made in Bombay. It has fixed the scale of allowance at annas eight for weft frames containing 275 spindles or less and at Re. 1 for weft frames having 276 spindles and over

The committee has graded the rates for the different classes of ring siders after an examination of figures relating to the number of spindles in the spinning frames in mills in Bombay and after a consideration of the figures of the minimum wages earned by siders on the frames with the most common frequency under the scheme of minimum wages now in operation

When the rationalized system of work becomes the predominant system, it would be wrong to calculate the wage of the rationalized worker in terms of a proportion on a given basic wage The wage should then rather be directly calculated in relation to its places in the general scheme of occupational gradation. This point has been reached in Bombay with regard to the working of double sides in ring spinning

The committee has fixed the standard wage of the double sider at about the level of his actual average earning to-day. The smaller difference in the percentage between the wage of the single sider and that of the double sider which we have fixed has been arrived at not by calculating how much more the double sider should get than the single sider but how much less the single sider should get than the double sider. Looking specially to the fact that in Bombay the single sider works mostly on frames spinning coarse counts, the difference between the remuneration of these two classes of workers should not be greater than that provided for by us. Where single sider working is mostly on coarser counts the deduction allowed for it from the standard wage for the double sider should not be considerable.

PIECE-WORK OCCUPATIONS

The committee has put forward its proposals in respect of piece-work occupations other than weaving in the form of standard levels of earnings on the basis of which piece-work rates should be worked out later. It recommends that the work of the preparation of piece-work rates for all these departments should be done by the Standardization Committee which it proposes should be set up. The structure of piece-work rates prepared by the Standardization Committee for the various departments will have to be the same for all the mills. The Committee may, however, allow variations in piece rates if it is satisfied that particular circumstances warrant such variations, provided, of course, that in each case the piece-rates prescribed yield the standard levels of earnings fixed by us.

The Committee has based its recommendations with regard to reelers and winders on information regarding earnings in mills and centres where workers in these departments are kept fully occupied and on considerations regarding the position which women process workers should occupy in relation to the other categories of workers such as men and women unskilled workers while realizing fully the difficulties in the way of reducing the excess of workers in the reeling and winding departments, the Committee is of opinion that a large permanent excess is in the interest neither of workers nor of employers and that steps should be initiated immediately to deal with the problem. It recommends that the Standardization Committee should ascertain the extent of this excess in individual mills and should devise means so that it is eliminated within a period of two years.

The Committee has provided that the Standardization Committee should see that the actual earnings of piece workers in departments for which standard piece rates have not been fixed by it come up to the standards of earnings laid down by it.

The Committee proposes as a transitional measure, the introduction of a guaranteed time rate for workers in these departments similar to that provided by the British Trade Boards. It recommends that a guaranteed time rate of annas eleven per day for reelers and grey winders and of annas twelve per day for high speed, pirn and colour winders should be prescribed and workers in these departments whose piece-work earnings for a pay-period fall below the earnings calculated according to this guaranteed time rate should be paid according to the time rate. It considers this provision absolutely essential in order to provide for minimum earnings to workers for the time spent by them in the factory.

It has fixed the wages of the back sizer at 55 per cent. of the wages of the front sizer instead of half. Similarly, it has fixed the wages of the reacher at 60 per cent of the wages of the drawer-in instead of half.

For the reacher it recommends a standard earning of Rs. 27 per month. The standard for the basic rates for weaving adopted in Ahmedabad is somewhat higher than that originally proposed for Bombay and it recommends its adoption except for looms 80", 90" and 100" wide for which it retains the original rates proposed by the Millowners' Association, Bombay It does not recommend the adoption in Bombay of the Ahmedabad scheme of allowances and has incorporated the Bombay scheme with a few minor changes, in its recommendations While approving in a general manner the structure of the scheme of allowances it cannot give a definite opinion on the scales of the individual allowances In its opinion these scales should not be finally fixed until the scheme has been in operation for some time.

It recommends that, while payment of wages to weavers according to the scheme should begin immediately on the adoption of standardized rates by the industry in Bombay, the Standardization Committee should watch the results of the working of the scheme and study the yield in practice on the different types of cloth and compare them with actual earnings and differentials obtaining to-day.

The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee had differentiated between a two-loom system and more-loom systems in the case only of the allowance for two-beam sorts. The Committee has reintroduced that differentiation in its scheme. It recommends that the Standardization Committee should consider whether it would be necessary to revise the scale of allowances when applied to systems of working other than the two-loom system.

In framing its proposals it has taken account of the increased earnings that should accrue to workers in return for the increase in the number of machines to be attended to by them with the introduction of efficiency measures. It has allowed for such increases as have seemed to it appropriate for particular occupations

If, however, there are any occupations not covered by its proposals, it recommends that it should be one of the functions of the Standardization Committee to examine the position and to fix suitable standard rates for workers in these occupations.

It has kept out of the purview of the scheme drawn up by it all workers engaged in a supervisory capacity.

STANDARDIZATION COMMITTEE

The Committee recommends that Government should appoint as early as possible after the scheme of standardization of wages is brought into operation, a Standardization Committee for Bombay for the purpose of attending to the working out of the details of the scheme, watching its operation and making suitable adjustments in it. Apart from these three main functions, it will be the duty of the Committee to examine particularly the working of the scheme of allowances in weaving rates as now provisionally approved of by it and to make suitable changes six months after the coming into operation of the scheme, in the light of the comments that it has offered and of the experience gained of the effect on actual earnings of the scale of allowances. Another function of the Committee will be to examine and approve or revise piece work rates for the speed frame, reeling, winding, warping and drawing-in departments.

The following procedure the Committee recommends, should be adopted by the Standardization Committee in conducting its work.

(1) A type standard should be set up for an average mill.

(2) A departure from the type standard should be made only in ascertained special circumstances

(3) Monthly compilations of departmental earnings, average and individual, should be obtained and scrutinized.

(4) The payment of the guaranteed time rates for piece workers, wherever recommended, should be enforced.

(5) The rates for piece-work occupations initially approved by the Committee should be made final on expiry of a period of six months from the date of their adoption, after examination of the results in the shape of actual earnings.

The Standardization Committee should consist of seven memoers to be appointed by Government —an independent chairman and three representatives each of employers and workers. The appointment of these representatives should be made by Government after consulting the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress and unions of cotton textile workers in Bombay registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. Matters relating to schemes of standardization of wages should be excluded from the purview of the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

The Committee realises that in particular cases the adjustments in wage rates consequent upon the introduction of the scheme of standardization recommended by it may be considerable in extent A period of transition must be prescribed during which the adjustments may be made gradually A period of six months will, in its opinion, be appropriate for the purpose.

Demands for particular or general changes in the scheme of standardization may be made any time by either side and it will be necessary to provide some permanent machinery which can suitably deal with them. It will be undesirable to have each such demand for change, or dispute in respect of it, taken through the stages provided by the Bombay Industrial Disputes Act, 1938.

In view of the suggested composition of the Trade Board and the questions which it will handle, it can appropriately deal with questions relating to changes in scheme of standardization already in operation. The Committee recommends that disputes and demands for changes regarding standardization in all centres—except where the scheme operates under an agreement for collective bargaining—should be referred to the Trade Board.

It also recommends that the procedure to be adopted by the Trade Board with regard to standardized rates should be similar to the one we have recommended should be adopted by the Rationalization Committee.

On any matter concerning standardization on which the Trade Board is unanimous the decision of the Board should be legally binding on the two parties; where, however, unanimity can not be obtained, the different reports of the Board should be published and the parties should then be free to refer the dispute, by agreement, to the Industrial Court, or to arrive at an agreement on any other basis, or to resort, if they choose, to a strike or to a lock-out before arriving at a settlement.

"The Committee recommends that in centres and regions other than Ahmedabad and Bombay no attempt should be made at present to standardize wage rates, but that minimum wage regulation through the Trade Board should be enforced immediately in these centres or regions.

The Committee also recommends that after some experience has been gained of the working of minimum wage rates the Trade Board should attempt the framing of schemes of standardization for these centres and regions, beginning with Sholapur and Khandesh. In this manner, wage rates in the textile industry may, the Committee hopes, be standardized, in due course, throughout the provinces.

Mysore Move To Conciliate Labour

Chandavarkar Among Non-Official Members Of Committee

MYSORE, June 14.

The Government of Mysore have appointed a mixed committee of officials and non-officials under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Law, to enquire and submit a report before the end of July, 1941, on Labour questions in the State so as to frame suitable legislation to end Labour disputes by conciliation and arbitration

Among the non official members are Sir V N Chandavarkar, Liberal Leader who owns mills in Bangalore and Mr A Nisbet, Manager of the Binny Mills in Bangalore.—A P

VACANCIES IN GOVT OF INDIA

Will Indian Be Appointed Defence Secretary?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 15.

A number of new appointments are shortly to be made in the Government of India.

It is understood Mr. Ram Chandra I.C.S., who was selected for High Commissionership in South Africa, but was unable to go for personal reasons, may be offered the post of Chief Controller of Imports in the Commerce Department. He was formerly Joint Secretary to the Education Department of the Government of India.

Mr. Shattock is expected to return to the Defence Department as Deputy Secretary and will probably assist the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State relieving Mr. Williams, Defence Coordination Secretary.

Nothing is yet known whether the opportunity now available for appointing an Indian as Defence Secretary in the newly created post will be utilised though several senior Indian officials are available.

THREE SECRETARIES FOR DEFENCE DEPT.

SIMLA, June 14.

It is learnt that a decision has been reached to appoint an Additional Secretary, a Deputy Secretary and an Under-Secretary.

The Secretary will relieve the present Defence Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie from his work in the Central Legislature.

The decision it is believed is being taken on account of the Army Extension on one side and increasing interest shown by the members of the Legislature in Defence matters on the other.—A. P.

NO MONKEYING WITH LUCKNOW NOW!

War On The Simian Fraternity

LUCKNOW, June 15.

A scheme providing for the employment of expert monkey catchers and transportation of all 'captives' into the forests of Mailani, off Lucknow, is being circulated amongst members of the Municipal Board of Lucknow before adoption. The whole scheme will entail a non-recurring expenditure of about Rs. 200 and a recurring expenditure of Rs. 235 per month.

Pigs too received attention at yesterday's municipal board meeting when it was pointed out that citizens in certain areas had been put to difficulties. A proposal to remove these will also be circulated amongst members.—A P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATES' UNOPPOSED ELECTION

MADRAS, June 15.

One more Congress candidate has been returned unopposed to the City Council, the rival candidate having withdrawn from the contest last evening Thus eight out of 13 Congress members seeking re-election to the City Council have now been returned unopposed.—A. P.

Social Service In University Training

SENATE ACCEPTS SHAH'S RESOLUTION: BUDGET PROPOSALS ADOPTED WITH TWO AMENDMENTS

With only two amendments, the Senate of the University of Bombay accepted the budget proposals for the year 1941-42, as recommended by the Syndicate.

As many as 76 amendments had been given notice of, five of which were for increase and the rest by way of token cuts.

Only two amendments were accepted.

The first of these was for the reduction of an amount of Rs. 5,500 being the income derivable by fees payable for the registration of schools by Rs. 1,100

The second was an amendment to increase the sum of Rs. 1,000 payable for lectures delivered under the auspices of the University by Rs. 500.

Through this amendment Dr V. K. R. V Rao suggested that University extension lectures should not be delivered at the headquarters alone as at present, but also in other centres such as Ahmedabad, Sholapur, Belgaum etc.

CHARGES OF SUPERVISION.

One of the amendments which was discussed at length related to a token cut in the charges for supervision of examinations. The amendment was sponsored by Prof. A. K. Trivedi, Mr. K. T Shah, Prof. K. M. Khadye and Mr. M. V. Donde

Mr. Shah stated that every year something like 200 senior supervisors and 800 junior supervisors were appointed by the University. This was no small number. He therefore thought that the Syndicate should go into the question and establish certain convention to be followed in making these appointments.

The Hon. Justice B. J. Wadia thought that all the speeches related to individual grievances and that no case had been made out on general grounds of principles to show that the present system of selection was unsatisfactory

Sir V. N. Chandavarkar thought that the present system was working quite satisfactorily.

Mr. M. C. Chagla thought the whole question related to the manner in which patronage is distributed. He thought that the time had really come when a committee should be appointed to lay down proper rules and conventions.

AMENDMENT LOST.

The amendment was lost but was pressed to a division. The poll confirmed the earlier voting 30 for and 58 against.

By means of another cut motion Dr. K G. Naik raised the question of medical examinat on in schools. He thought that the money spent on medical examination should be saved and that the students themselves should be asked to pay for it.

In this connection Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao suggested that each college should have its own medical officer.

Once the budget was passed the rest of the business was speedily transacted.

MISS PALAMKOTE'S OFFER

The Senate accepted with thanks the offer by Miss Baimai L. Palamkote, of a donation of Rs. 40,000 to a laboratory of Pharmaceutics and the Chemistry in the University department of chemical technology, to be named after her mother, Bai Avabai Limjibhai Palamkote. The sum has already been handed over to the University, one of the conditions of the gift is that the Laboratory should be housed in the central wing of the buildings of the University Department now under construction at Matunga.

The report of the Syndicate Committee appointed to prepare a definite programme of University expansion was referred back to the Syndicate.

SOCIAL SERVICE.

A proposal from Mr. K. T. Shah for considering the feasibility of introducing some form of social service as an integral part of University training was accepted, with an amendment by Mrs. G. R. Billimoria that such social training would not form the subject of any degree examination

The resolution now adopted reads as follows:—

"That the Syndicate and the Academic Council be requested to consider the advisability and feasibility of introducing, as an integral part of University training, some form of Social Service work, by the device, for instance, of instituting a Labour Week, or in any other form deemed appropriate and suitable for the purpose under the supervision and guidance of duly appointed members of the staff in institutions affiliated to the University: Provided always that such social training shall not form a subject for any degree examination."

The Senate also accepted a proposal moved by Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe requesting the Syndicate and other University authorities concerned to consider the desirability of instituting a degree in Veterinary Science.

By another resolution which was also accepted by the Senate Mr. K. T. Shah proposed that the Syndicate should consider the advisability of amending the Statute relating to the election of Fellows by registered graduates so as to hold all such elections by ballot in fixed centres.

London Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 14.

MONEY MARKET: Applications for 75 Million Sterling Treasury Bills increased from 136 to 166 million with the result that the market received only 26 per cent. of its requirements against 34 at the average rate of 19 shillings 11 decimal 88 pence per cent which is a further move in the Treasury's favour.

Overnight loans have been abundant in the past week while the keen demand for Bills had tended to exceed the available amount.

Wall-Street opened narrowly irregular.

European's Mysterious Disappearance

GORAKHPUR, June 15.

Mystery surrounds the disappearance of Mr. J. Crow, a European, who had worked as manager in various estates in the Gorakhpur division. Mr. Crow was last seen on 11th instant when he suddenly left for an unknown destination. Becoming anxious his friends found, on opening his box, a letter which stated that he was leaving Gorakhpur for ever and requested that the proceeds of his belongings be distributed amongst the poor.—A P.

PROMOTING COMMUNAL HARMONY

JULLUNDUR, June 14.

To promote communal harmony and goodwill among the different communities of Jullundur, a representative meeting of the citizens was held here last evening when speeches were made stressing the necessity of communal harmony in the city which, it was pointed out, was so far immune from communal troubles.

It was decided to form a Sub-Committee consisting of Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs, under the Presidentship of Major Kanwa Jasjit Singh, which will appoint war Sub-Committees to look after and promote better relations between the various communities.—A. P.

BOXING FOR SIMLA WAR FUND

C.-in-C. Gives Away Prizes

SIMLA, June 14.

General Headquarters, Simla beat Royal Air Force, Ambala, by five points to one and the Bishop Cotton School Simla, beat the Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar, by the same margin in the Boxing Tournament held at Ritz to-night in aid of the Simla War Fund under the patronage of H. E. the Viceroy, the Governor of the Punjab and the Commander-in-Chief.

Following are the results:—

LIGHTWEIGHT: Palmer (G. H. Q., Simla) knocked-out Franklin in (R. A. F.) in the first round: Lettington (G. H. Q.) beat Woolnought (R. A. F.) on points. Green (G. H. Q.) beat Morgan (R. A. F.) on points.

WELTERWEIGHT: Carlin (R. A. F.) knocked-out Kempton (G. H. Q.) in the first round; Jacobs (G. H. Q.) knocked out O'Sullivan (R A. F.) in the first round.

MIDDLEWEIGHT: Brisley (G. H. Q.) beat Wilson (R. A.)F.) on points.

BOYS

GNAT WEIGHT: P. Kerry (Bishop Cotton School, Simla) beat R Latham (Lawrence Royal Military School, Sanawar) on points.

MOSQUITO WEIGHT: D. Edwards (L. R. M. S.) beat D. Lyons (B. C. S.) on points.

FLYWEIGHT: S. Sloane (B. C. S.) beat J Tilly (L. R. M. S.) on points.

FEATHERWEIGHT: R. Sherullah (D. C. S.) beat B Gouglas on points.

LIGHTWEIGHT: A Hemmingway (B. C. S.) beat P. Fuller (L. R. M. S.) for holding in first round

WELTERWEIGHT: J. Khan (B. C. H.) beat G. Debaux (L. R. M. S.), on points.

In the exhibition match, Baggott beat Page on points.

After the conclusion of the fights H. E Sir Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief gave away the cups. Winner and loser of each bout was awarded a commemorative medal.—A. P.

LAHORE, June 14.

The Forman Christian College defeated the N. W. R. Carson institute by six goals to one in the Olympians Football Tournament.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER'NG CO.
43, Forbes Street BOMBAY 1.

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1941

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Turkey's Growing Apprehensions About Nazis' Good Faith

Are Frequent Assurances A Game Of Bluff Germany Is Playing With Russia?

ANKARA, June 14.

THE GERMAN ASSURANCES THAT TURKEY HAS NOTHING TO FEAR FROM THE AXIS, CONVEYED YESTERDAY (FRIDAY) IN AN AUTHORISED DESPATCH FROM THE BERLIN, CORRESPONDENT OF THE TURKISH NEWS AGENCY, HAVE BEEN GREETED HERE WITH MIXED FEELINGS.

Turkey is naturally glad to hear that Germany bears no ill-will against her, and approves of the Turkish policy, but wonders why Germany is making it necessary to repeat so often her feelings of amity. it is asked whether this foreshadows the usual German demands such as economic subservience and denunciation of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty, or is it part of the game of bluff and threats which Germany is playing with Russia.

In the event of a Russia-German conflict Turkey's position with regard to Russia is defined by the recent mutual assurances which reinforced the earlier non-Aggression Pact. Germany knows this quite well, but according to some arguments heard here she is trying to improve her position with Russia by stressing German-Turkish friendship. Meanwhile Turkey's defence precautions are proceeding vigorously.—Reuter.

Russia Perturbed About Nazi Menace

BESSARABIA TURNED INTO DESERT: FRONTIER ROADS MINED

Is It A Manoeuvre To Set Up Russo-German 'New Order' In Europe?

ANKARA.—Though the majority of well-informed persons in Turkey believe that the concentration of huge forces on both sides of the frontier is a bluff in order to secure a better position in the negotiations which are considered imminent here, there are many who take a more serious view.

The latter claim that Russia is seriously perturbed about the present situation and has turned Bessarabia into a desert having mined all roads leading to the frontier and having on them a mixture designed to set fire to advancing enemy tanks.

Goering's saying that "Germany needs the Ukraine for a prolonged war against the Anglo-Saxons" is being recalled, and it is believed that Germany has proposed to Russia 'condominium' over the Ukraine and a plan for taking a share in Russian industry—two things which Stalin finds it very hard to accept.

It is reported that a new road through Slovakia towards Russia has now been completed and that orders have been given that air-raid shelters in Rumania must be ready by June 15th. A third section of opinion however takes the view that Soviet-German troop concentrations are a prelude to a far-reaching political, military and economic agreement of which repercussions may be felt in the Middle East and the East. THE POSSIBILITY OF RUSSIA AND GERMANY GETTING TOGETHER TO STAGE A FORMAL CEREMONIOUS ESTABLISHMENT OF THE EUROPEAN "NEW ORDER" IS ALSO ENVISAGED HERE. ALL THREE SECTIONS OF TURKISH OPINION ARE UNITED IN EXPECTING VERY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.—REUTER.

FRONTIER KHAKSARS' LEADER ARRESTED

PESHAWAR June 14.

Arab Sherakbar Khan, leader of the Frontier Khaksars, was arrested yesterday in front of the Kasimali mosque. He had effected his entry yesterday morning, and emerged from the mosque in the evening.—A. P.

CHOLERA HAVOC IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, June 14.

The death roll by cholera is mounting steadily in the U. P There were 1,261 seizures and 550 deaths during the week ended June 7 against 1,086 seizures and 537 deaths during the previous week.—A. P.

HOW RASHID ALI'S REBEL REGIME COLLAPSED

Differences Among Colleagues Over Prospective Treaty

JERUSALEM, June 15.

How Rashid Ali's Cabinet began squabbling and finally disintegrated is now revealed in reliable circles in Jerusalem. It is stated that it was when Dr. Grobba, the German Ambassador, returned to Baghdad—after absence since he was recalled in September 1939—with a prospective treaty that differences arose.

DR. GROBBA OFFERED CANCELLATION OF ALL EXISTING OIL AGREEMENTS IN FAVOUR OF GERMANY FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR, GRANT TO THE GERMANS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY 20 KILOMETRES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY AND THE HANDING OVER OF ALL IRAQI AERODROMES FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. RASHID ALI WAS WILLING TO ACCEPT, BUT A NUMBER OF HIS COLLEAGUES REFUSED WITH THE RESULT THAT THE REBEL REGIME COLLAPSED.—REUTER.

HAS FRENCH FLEET LEFT TOULON?

LONDON, June 14.

The French fleet has left Toulon according to a Vichy despatch to the official German news agency. No confirmation of this message has been received from any other source, but it is commented in London that if it is true, it is surprising that German censorship should have permitted the news of the departure to be sent out.

VICHY DENIAL.

Vichy officially denies that the French Fleet has left Toulon, states the Swiss radio to-night.—Reuter.

TOWARDS CHERISHED GOAL OF INDEPENDENCE

Allies Fulfil Promise In Occupied Districts Of Syria

LONDON, June 15.

The Districts of Syria and Lebanon which have been occupied by the Allies are already taking the first steps towards the realisation of their independence in accordance with the promise made by the Allies, when they began their campaign, states a Jerusalem despatch to the Free French Agency.

The territory so far occupied is equal in area to several French Departments, and contains nearly half a million inhabitants. Administrative reorganisation has begun both regionally and locally under the direction of officials devoted to the cause of Independence. The Departments of Finance. Police. Revenue, Customs, Public Works and Education are all running smoothly under improved conditions in all districts.—Reuter.

U. S. HONOUR FOR CHURCHILL

Degree Of Doctor Of Civil Law

ROCHESTER, (New York) June 15.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL IS TO BE AWARDED THE HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW, BY THE ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY. THE AWARD WILL BE ANNOUNCED AT THE UNIVERSITY'S BREAKINGUP CEREMONIES ON MONDAY MORNING.

Mr. Churchill will accept it in a talk to America to be broadcast in a special radio hookup, arranged by the National Broadcasting Corporation, and the British Broadcasting Corporation at 15/45 (G.M.T.).

Professor Noel Hall, Joint Director of the Ministry of Economic Warfare will then receive the diploma on behalf of Mr. Churchill from Doctor Alan Valentine, President of the University.

The ceremony will be the climax of the University's 91st annual Breaking-up. Mr. Robert P. Patterson, the United States Under-Secretary for War will be the main speaker.—Reuter.

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. WEYGAND

VICHY, June 14.

The French Commander-in-Chief in North Africa, General Weygand is now in Algiers, following a tour inspection in Morocco, announces the Vichy news agency, denying a report that General Weygand had returned to Vichy.—Reuter.

M. LAVRENTIEV FOR MOSCOW

ROME.—Bucharest evening papers reported to-day (Saturday) that N. Lavrentiev, the Soviet Minister to Rumania, is leaving Bucharest for Moscow, in a few days' time, according to the official Italian news agency. A Charge d'Affaires, M Kocossov is stated to have arrived in Bucharest from Moscow.—Reuter.

Indian Trade Commissioners For America

MADRAS, June 15.

The Government of India may shortly decide to open an office for an Indian Trade Commissioner for South America with headquarters at Buenos Aires, says the "Hindu's" Simla correspondent.

Another important decision is likely to be the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in Canada with control over the Trade Commissioners both in New York and Buenos Aires.—United Press.

LUCKNOW.—Three persons were killed as a result of an accident which occurred at the level crossing gate on the cantonmtnt road on Saturday evening. Three persons tried to cross the line but before they could do so a train overtook them. One man died instantaneously, the other two on their way to hospital.

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

U. S. Merchantmen To Be Armed To Combat U-Boat Warfare—As In 1917?

WASHINGTON, June 15.

Widespread Congressional support seemed to-day (Saturday) to be developing for whatever protests or demands that the State Department may dispatch to Germany as the result of the torpedoing of the United States merchantman "Robin Moor". In Congressional circles there is increasing feeling that United States merchantmen will be armed against submarine on air attack. This, it is generally recalled, was one of the first steps which President Wilson took to combat U-boat warfare in 1917. The navy has been quietly preparing President Roosevelt for months to meet the heavy requirements for guns and gun-mounts, which would follow any decision to arm merchantmen. In addition to new guns being manufactured a supply of suitable guns has been in naval storehouses since the last war.

Forty-six officers and men of the London freighter "Tresillian" have been picked up by the United States coastguard cutter "Duane" in the North Atlantic, 350 miles from the Newfoundland Coast. A radio message announcing this has been received by the coastguard authorities from the "Duane" which is taking the rescued men to Saint Johns (Newfoundland). The message adds: "None lost, all well." No news is given of what happened to the "Tresillian."—Reuter.

SEEK OUT AND DESTROY MARAUDERS

Appeal To Roosevelt To Protect American Lives And Property

WASHINGTON, June 14.

The "Washington Post", continuing its comment on the torpedoing of "Robin Moor", adds: "The next move is up to President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief with the constitutional duty of protecting American lives and property. It can be nothing less than instructions to our navy to seek out and destroy marauding submarines and Nazi raiders, which are making a nullity of our sea freedom by sinking without provocation American lives and property."

Saying that Hitler, in order to strangle Britain and assume a commanding position over the Western Hemisphere, is making a bid to control the Atlantic, the "Washington Post" reminds its readers that President Roosevelt in his recent fireside talk said that America would actively resist Hitler in every attempt to gain control of the seas."—Reuter.

TRANSFORMERS AND SWITCH GEARS

Orders have been placed by Supply Department for the supply of transformers and switch gears with two firms in India

ON LIBYAN FRONT

Offensive Action By Tobruk Garrison

Enemy Convoy Destroyed

CAIRO, June 14.

Offensive action by the Tobruk garrison is recorded in a British G.H.Q. communique issued on Saturday. As the result of successful operations on Friday night British troops, says the communique, have made substantial penetration into the salient held by the enemy in the outer defences perimeter, improving thereby the position of the defending garrisons.

Between Sollum and Tobruk British mobile patrols intercepted an enemy convoy destroying 12 vehicles.

Operations in Abyssinia are proceeding satisfactorily in Mogi and Jimma area where a Belgian contingent and the imperial forces, respectively, are operating.

TOBRUK RAIDED: NO DAMAGE.

Regarding events in Libya, it is announced that 18 German and Italian aircraft attacked Tobruk on June 12 but failed to cause any damage. One raider was shot down.

WITHIN 12 MILES OF JIMMA.

In Abyssinia, British patrols one advancing from the east are now within twelve miles of Jimma. The aerodrome at Assab in Eritrea has now been secured, and British disembarkation there is complete. All public utility services in the town are working satisfactorily.

British Submarines' Harbour-Raids In Mediterranean

Enemy Supply Ship, Trawler And Schooners Sunk: Armed Cruiser Torpedoed: Tanker "Strombo" Damaged

LONDON.—The Admiralty announced on Saturday evening further successful attacks by British submarines against enemy sea communication in the Mediterranean in which 10 Italian vessels in harbours as well as on the high seas have been sunk or damaged. The harbour raids were described as follows:—

In the Central Mediterranean, the harbour of the Italian island of Lampedusasi has been attacked by a submarine and a fully-laden supplyship of about 1,000 tons lying in the harbour was sunk by a torpedo. Another submarine investigated the harbour of Benghazi. An Italian armed merchant cruiser lying in the harbour was torpedoed.

In the Aegean, the harbour of the enemy-occupied island of Mitylene has been attacked by a submarine. Two schooners and a large supply lighter were sunk in the harbour. The Admiralty 'communique' also records that an Italian armed trawler escorting two schooners was sighted by a submarine and was chased and all three vessels sunk by gunfire. Another submarine almost certainly sank a large tanker of about 8,000 tons.

Finally the Italian tanker "Strombo" of 5,232 tons is reported to have reached Istanbul, having been seriously damaged by a torpedo from a British submarine.—Reuter.

JOG FALLS PROJECT

BANGALORE, June 13.

A reference to the gigantic Jog Falls Hydro-Electric Project is made by Government of Mysore reviewing the report of administration of Public Works Department for 1939-40.

The project is designed to generate for the present 48,000 H.P. of electricity and an estimate for Rs. 280 lakhs has been prepared therefore making necessary provision to generate ultimately 1,28,000 H. P. the preliminary works were put in hand during the year.—A. P.

PATNA:—The Indian National Airways which was operating on its Delhi Calcutta route suspended its service via Patna since June 12, with the outbreak of the Monsoon.

MUSLIM LEAGUE

Jinnah Nominates 21 Members To Working Committee

BOMBAY, June 15.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has nominated the following members of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League under rule 14 of the constitution of the All-India Muslim league:—

1. Hon. A. K. Fazlul Huq. 2. Hon Sir Nazimuddin. 3. Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan. 4. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan. 5. Sir Mohammad Sha Nawaz Khan of Mamdot 6. Malik Barkat Ali. 7. Haji Sait Sir Abdulla Haroon. 8. Hon. G. M. Syed. 9. Sardar Mohammad Aurangzeb Khan. 10. Khan Bakht Jamal Khan. 11. Kazi Mohammad Isa. 12. Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim. 13. Haji Abdul Sattar Haji Ishaq Sait. 14. Chowdri Khaliquzzaman. 15 Raja Mohammad Amir Ahmed Khan of Mahmudabad. 16. Nawab Mohd Ismail Khan of Meerut. 17. Hon. Mr. Syed Hussain Imam. 18 Moulvi Latiffur Rahiman. 19. Syed Abdul Rauf Shah 20. Hon. Mr. Abdul Natin Chaudhry. 21. Begum Mohd Ali.—A. P

BOOKS LENT TO UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 14.

The Government of India have lent the University of Calcutta several books and manuscripts, originally belonging to the Old Fort William College of Calcutta and now preserved in the Delhi Imperial Records Department. These books and manuscripts which are in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, have been lent for an indefinite period.—A. P.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), June 14.—The Hyderabad State Bank Bill was passed to-day when the Hyderabad Legislative Council resumed its sitting under the presidency of Syed Abdul Aziz, Judicial and Ecclesiastical Member.—A. P.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

THIRD DOOR RIGHT SECOND FLOOR . . .
KEEP TO THE WALL, DON. IT'S DARK AS PITCH UP THERE . . .
REKCEB, THE DETECTIVES! THEY COME!
I KNOW, YOU FOOL! HURRY, WE MUST BE READY FOR THEM!
GENTLEMEN, GOOD EVENING . . . YOU WISH TO SEE PRINCESS REKCEB, NO?
WE WISH TO SEE PRINCESS REKCEB. YES!
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.